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ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment, this 1969 report summarizes the program findings relative to Crook County, Oregon. As stated, the overall objective of the program was promotion of the economic adjustment of specific rural, low-income areas--including the occupational adjustment of individual residents. In furtherance of this objective, a mobile team of 2 supervisors, 1 counselor, 1 labor area analyst, and 5 temporary personnel collected information pertaining to Crook County. The findings are reported in the document in terms of the area's relationship to the western United States, a general description of the area, socioeconomic factors, historical notes, population, agriculture, nonagricultural industries, employment distribution, natural resources, government and tax structure, the labor force, human resources, vocational training, occupational groups, and the methodology employed in the study. Two figures, 13 tables, and an 11-item bibliography are included. (MJB)

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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

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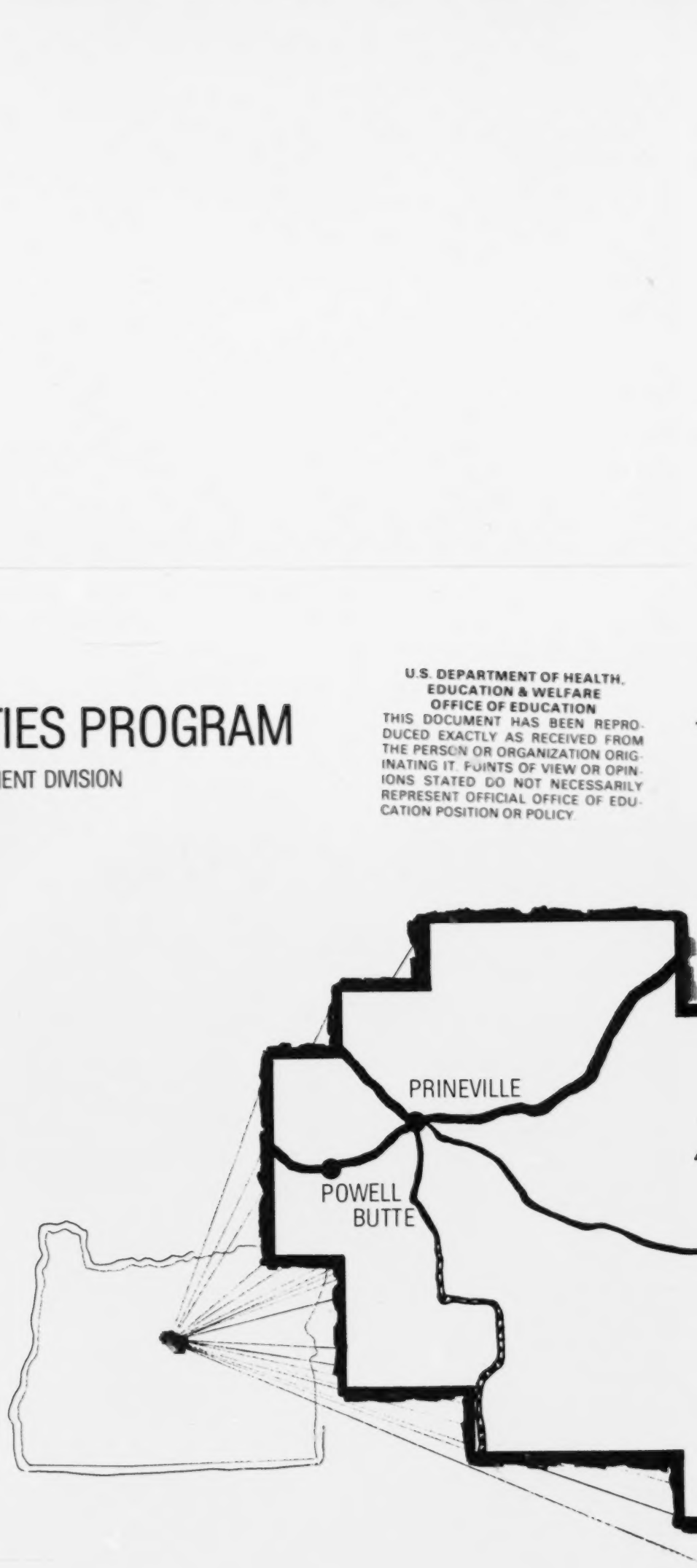

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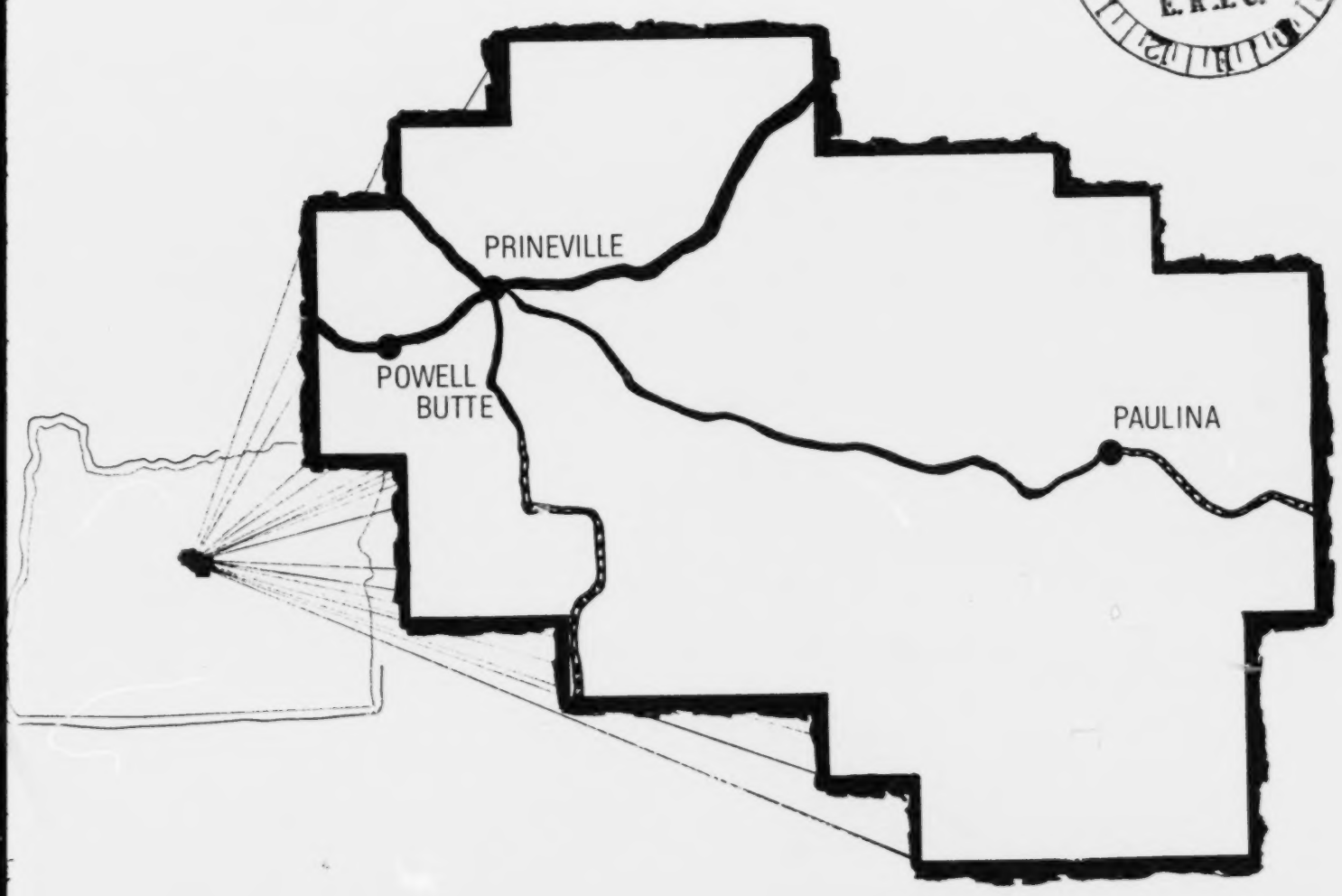

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REPORT for CROOK COUNTY, OREGON

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Crook County Oregon

COMBINED ECONOMIC BASE REPORT AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL P

OF A RURAL OREGON COUNTY

AN EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES

STATE OF OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

ROSS MORGAN, ADMINISTRATOR

PREPARED BY
OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

ELDON CONE, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CLIFFORD INGHAM, SUPERVISOR OF SCSP

JULY 1969

MALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

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BASE REPORT AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL REPORT

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AREA RELATIONSHIP TO WESTERN UNITED STATES

All travel times shown on the map to the right are for travel over the most direct highway route from Prineville. U. S. 97 is only 19 miles to the west and provides connections with Interstate 80 to the north and Interstate 5 to the south. U. S. 20 and 126 lead to the upper and lower Willamette Valley, and U. S. 26 passes through Prineville on the way to Boise and Nevada points. There are a number of excellent paved roads within the county, and many county maintained secondary roads.

Prineville has a small airport suitable for private planes only, but airline service is available at Redmond 17 miles to the west. Rail transportation direct from Prineville connects with the mainline near Terrebonne.

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INTRODUCTION

The Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon State Employment Service is used as a means of expanding the services of the agency to cope with the needs of rural, low income areas. Many of these areas are served only partially and inadequately by the present system of permanent Employment Service local offices. The overall objective of the program is promotion of the economic adjustment of these areas, including the occupational adjustment of the individual residents. In furtherance of the overall objective, the major responsibilities of the program are to:

(a) Determine the current and potential manpower resources of the area.

(b) Determine the current and projected future manpower needs of the area.

(c) Provide employment counseling and placement assistance to residents of the area with relation to jobs both within and outside the area.

(d) Assist the community in cataloging and evaluating its economic resource.

(e) Cooperate with other agencies and community groups in developing programs for economic development.

The Smaller Communities Services Program is operated by the Oregon State Employment Service under the authorization of, and with funds provided by the United States Training and Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The herein report is a summary of the program findings with relation to Crook County, Oregon. These findings are the result of field work performed over a period of five months by a Mobile Team composed of two supervisors, one counselor, one labor area analyst and five temporary personnel hired in Crook County expressly for the study. The report was received and approved by county officials prior to printing.

* * * * * * * * *

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
CROOK COUNTY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AREA DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Crook County is the most centrally located of all Oregon Counties, being almost equidistant from both the coastal and eastern borders and just slightly north of midway between the Columbia River to the north and the California state line to the south. The county covers a land area of nearly 3,000 square miles, all of which lies at an elevation of more than 2,500 feet. The entire county lies within the Crooked River drainage basin, with both the northern and southern halves of the county sloping generally toward a meander line which in turn, slopes from east to west across the approximate center of the county.

Prineville, the only urban center in the area, is located near the western edge of the county. It is approximately 145 highway miles from Portland, the nearest metropolitan area, and about the same distance from Salem, the state capitol. Highways to the north, south, and west are all high-speed and generally in excellent condition, although the Salem route is occasionally subject to closure for short periods during times of heavy snowfall.

The topography of the county ranges from fairly rugged terrain in the northern (and particularly the northeastern) part of the county through broken and rolling high plateau in the central and southern parts. Most of the plateau land is characterized by isolated buttes of considerable elevation. There is one fairly large detached mountain mass in the south central part of the county.

CLIMATE

Generally speaking, the climate is that of
arid western plateau region. Average maxim
.ures during the two warmest months (July a
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during the two coldest months (December and
range in the low 20's. Individual days in
extreme periods may run much higher or lowe
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high as 100 degrees F. having been recorded
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to precipitation. A low annual precipitati
inches has been recorded in the southern pa
county, while an annual high of 30 inches h
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the county. However, over a period of twen
precipitation has averaged around 11 inches
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In an average year the plateau area has a f
growing season of from 110 days along the p
streams to 90 days on the benchland.[1] Agai
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GENERAL

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CLIMATE

Generally speaking, the climate is that of the semi-arid western plateau region. Average maximum temperatures during the two warmest months (July and August) range in the low 80's and average minimum temperatures during the two coldest months (December and January) range in the low 20's. Individual days in either of the extreme periods may run much higher or lower than the average, of course. There is also a considerable difference in average temperatures between geographical locations, 1/ with temperatures as low as minus 27 and as high as 100 degrees F. having been recorded. The variance in relation to geographical locations also applies to precipitation. A low annual precipitation of five inches has been recorded in the southern part of the county, while an annual high of 30 inches has been recorded in the Ochoco Mountains in the northern part of the county. However, over a period of twenty years, the precipitation has averaged around 11 inches over the plateau land in the central and southern portions, and approximately 20 inches in the mountain areas to the north. Moreover, most of the precipitation in the northern mountains comes in the form of snow, whereas the plateau area only rarely has a measureable snowfall.

In an average year the plateau area has a frost-free growing season of from 110 days along the perennial streams to 90 days on the benchland. 1/ Again, this is an average; much longer frost-free periods have been recorded, but occasional late or early frosts tend to bring the average down.

The entire area averages in the neighborhood of 300 days of sunshine per year. The mean elevation and dry air tend to make the summer nights cool and even the colder winter days pleasant.

GENERAL

Of the 1,907,200 acres of land surface in the county, slightly over 944,000, or 49.5 percent 2/ are in federal ownership. Of the total, the Bureau of Land Management is the largest holder, with 493,290 acres, the U. S. Forest Service is second with 434,792 acres. The only

other federal holding is that of the Bureau of Reclamation and this amounts to only 15,960 acres. Of the remaining 963,158 acres in the county, 28,373 are owned by the State of Oregon, 4,311 are in city or county ownership, 3/ and the balance of 930,474 acres is privately held, mostly either as farms or by the lumber industry. Of the total acreage, both public and private, 950,000 acres are classified as forest land, with 421,000 acres of this being classified as commercial forest. The U. S. Forest Service holds the bulk of the commercial forest land (333,000 acres) with the lumber industry being second at 57,000 acres. 4/ Other commercial timber holdings are with the Bureau of Land Management and private tree farmers.

The county is served by a road network which includes, but is not limited to, 56 miles of federal highway, 174 miles of state maintained road, and approximately 600 miles of surfaced county roads. In addition, the forest service administers several hundred miles of forest road where the right to travel is subject to restriction at times.

Prineville is the only incorporated area in the county, but there are population groupings at both Powell Butte and Paulina. Most of the population and all of the nonagricultural industry is located along the lower Ochoco Valley, either in the limits of Prineville or immediately adjacent.

RELATIONSHIPS TO SURROUNDING AREAS

There is a strong relationship between Crook County and the two central Oregon Counties, Deschutes and Jefferson, to the west. This relationship includes similarity of climate, industry and labor force composition. There is some worker interchange between the three counties, but this is not relatively important. There is also an interrelationship of sorts with adjoining Wheeler and Harney Counties to the east. Much of the lumber and wood products remanufacture done in the area is from materials which received primary processing in Grant County. A good share of the raw materials for Crook County lumber firms also comes from Wheeler and Harney. It should be pointed out, however, that the flow of materials is one

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The area is served from the west by two scheduled motor carriers, one bus line and one municipally owned railway, with connections to the Union Pacific and Oregon Trunk Railroads south of Terrebonne. Tradewise, the strongest relationship is with Portland. This relationship has been somewhat weakened in recent years by the establishment of branch wholesalers at Bend in adjoining Deschutes County.

INDUSTRY

A complete coverage of the industry of Crook County will be found on pages 16 through 18. Therefore, only a brief description will be necessary here.

Manufacturing is the basic industry, in which the lumber and wood products portion carries the greatest bulk of year-round employment and also the greatest portion of wage and salary work. Six wood products manufacturing and remanufacturing plants employ almost one-half of the Crook County labor force. There are no pulp, hardboard, or paper plants in the county, but a considerable tonnage of chips is shipped to processing plants out of county and some even out of state.

Government ranks second in importance with a total of 598 employees of which 236 are in education.

Agriculture varies in the number of workers employed, but is an important part of the economy of Crook County. The 1968 total gross agricultural income was $7.7 million. During the period from 1959 to 1964, in direct opposition to both state and national trends, the number of Crook County farms increased while the average number of acres per farm decreased. Products are well-diversified with livestock and animal products accounting for approximately 56 percent of the total gross agricultural income.

Retail Trade accounts for only 17 percent of the total nonagricultural employment, followed by Service with 11

percent. While a number of excellent shops are to be found in Prineville, apparently many resident prefer to shop in either Bend or Portland.

1/ "The Deschutes Basin" - Oregon State Water Board,1960
2/ Oregon State Tax Commission
3/ Crook County Assessor
4/ U.S.F.S. Bulletin #PNW 24

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

Well-located modern housing for sale is available in the Prineville area, but rentals of any kind are extremely scarce. Prices of homes for sale are in line with other areas in the state, new homes ranging from $11,000 to $20,000 with the most plentiful supply falling in the 12 to 13 thousand dollar range. Many beautiful and expensive homes are found in the rural areas, intermingled with older ranch and homestead dwellings.

According to the 1960 census reports, Croo
number 28 out of 36 Oregon Counties in the
sound houses with all plumbing; slightly b
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Facilities for transients are adequate dur
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total capacity of 63 units. In addition,
eight trailer courts with a total of 189 s
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SCHOOLS

Crook County has a single consolidated sch
embracing the entire county. An average c
attend one senior high school, one junior
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There are 122 teachers on the county staff
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the teachers have a minimum of a baccalaur

Some vocational training is offered in the
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commercial courses. Of the eight schools,
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Excellent courses are available and most s
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According to the 1960 census reports, Crook County ranks number 28 out of 36 Oregon Counties in the number of sound houses with all plumbing; slightly below the state average. It is estimated that 90 percent of all new residences built since 1960 are still owner-occupied and most are well-kept in appearance, particularly in the corporate limits of Prineville. However, many older and smaller houses in the outlying areas are not so well-kept, and it would seem a community effort to clean up and paint up would considerably improve the county's image.

Facilities for transients are adequate during most of the year, there being nine motels in the county with a total capacity of 63 units. In addition, there are eight trailer courts with a total of 189 spaces available. Rates for both motels and courts are reasonable.

SCHOOLS

Crook County has a single consolidated school district embracing the entire county. An average of 2,477 pupils attend one senior high school, one junior high, and six elementary schools. A network of 22 school buses pick up students and transport them to the various schools. There are 122 teachers on the county staff, a pupil-teacher ratio of one to twenty. At least 88 percent of the teachers have a minimum of a baccalaureate degree.

Some vocational training is offered in the upper grades, but is limited to woodworking, agriculture, and the usual commercial courses. Of the eight schools, five have been built since 1945. More and more graduates of Crook County High School are enrolling in Central Oregon Community College, located in Bend about 35 miles from Prineville. Excellent courses are available and most students go on to higher institutions after graduating from Central Oregon. At the time of the study, a number of Crook County boys were being transported from Prineville to Bend for classes in auto-mechanic training at Central Oregon Community College. There were also some classes in adult basic education.

CHURCHES

There are 20 churches in Crook County embracing many of the regular denominations. Many have small congregations and the pastors have outside employment. Total membership as of the base week was 2,199 or about 23 percent of the county population. This is somewhat under the average state membership when compared to the entire population, but actually 18 of the 20 churches are in the Prineville area and this places the figure around 30 percent of the roughly 7,000 people in the Prineville metropolitan area.

ACTION AT THE ANNUAL CROOKED RIVER RODEO.
COURTESY OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

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FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AN

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T THE ANNUAL CROOKED RIVER RODEO.
OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE CLUBS

Among the fraternal organizations represented in Crook County, are almost all of the major clubs and lodges. Veterans, farmers, ranchers, youth, and sportsmen all have their special organizations. There are also numerous promotional and cultural groups who are active in the county. A newcomer to Crook County has a choice of over fifty separate organizations covering a vast range of interests.

CITY OF PRINEVILLE FROM VIEWPOINT. COURTESY
OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

HISTORICAL

Crook County was first organized in 1882, being taken from a part of the original Wasco County. As organized, it covered a land area of some 8,600 square miles, and had a population of 2,500 persons, exclusive of those on the Warm Springs Tribal Reservation. A portion of Wheeler, the Jefferson and Deschutes Counties, in that order, were carved from the original Crook County, with the result that today the county has only a little more than one-third of the original land area. It does, however, have more than three times the original number of people.

Because it lay southwest of the main emigrant route of the early days, the area was seldom visited and only occasionally traveled by the forerunners of the tide of western migration. In common with many western areas, Crook County records an exploratory trip by the ubiquitous Peter Skene Ogden, who passed through twice in 1826 and again in 1829. In 1852, an emigrant party traveling west were met by friends from the upper Willamette Valley, and escorted over the newly discovered Willamette Pass. In 1859, a company of soldiers under the leadership of a Captain Wallen came into the area from the north, and future settlers from 1863 on used these two routes to reach the Ochoco Valley area.

Oddly enough, settlement of the present Crook County seems to have been instigated by a group of Linn County residents, who in 1865 took advantage of a federal "give away" program, in effect at the time, and organized a land grant wagon road company, ostensibly to build a road from Albany, in the Willamette Valley, over the Cascades to the Idaho border. While the group did construct a road of sorts along the same general route as the present U. S. Highway 20 as far east as Cache Creek near the Metolius River, evidence points to the balance of the road being nothing more than a staked trail showing where a road could be built. Under their contract, the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains Wagon Road Company, as they were known, received alternate sections

of land on either side of the road, t
three sections. And since the locati
left to their discretion, it is not h
why the road took a great many turns
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Despite this almost unbelievable piec
settlers continued to arrive in the O
in 1871, a man by the name of Monroe
present town of Prineville and built
Heisler and Barney Prine both opened
same year, and since Mr. Prine expand
include the first blacksmith shop, an
and further laid out a race track, th
known as "Prine's." By the time the
tablished,it was only natural to nam
Prine. The "ville" was added later
apparent.

By the middle 1870's, Prineville was
center in Central Oregon between The
ville (Klamath Falls). It was incorp
with a population of 200.

When the Oregon Trunk Railroad was co
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of land on either side of the road, to the depth of three sections. And since the location of the road was left to their discretion, it is not hard to understand why the road took a great many turns in passing through the best timber and agricultural lands in Central and Eastern Oregon. Eventually, Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains Wagon Road Company came into possession of over 800,000 acres of granted land of which approximately 450,000 acres were in the present Crook and Jefferson Counties. Since the Wagon Road Company, and the successive owners refused to sell any of the holdings, this monopoly of prime agriculture and timber lands had an adverse effect on the economy of the area until around 1915, when the farmers were finally allowed to purchase their leased farms.

Despite this almost unbelievable piece of chicanery, settlers continued to arrive in the Ochoco Valley and, in 1871, a man by the name of Monroe Hodge laid out the present town of Prineville and built a hotel. William Heisler and Barney Prine both opened stores there in the same year, and since Mr. Prine expanded operations to include the first blacksmith shop, and the first saloon and further laid out a race track, the town was first known as "Prine's." By the time the post office was established,it was only natural to name the town after Mr. Prine. The "ville" was added later for reasons not now apparent.

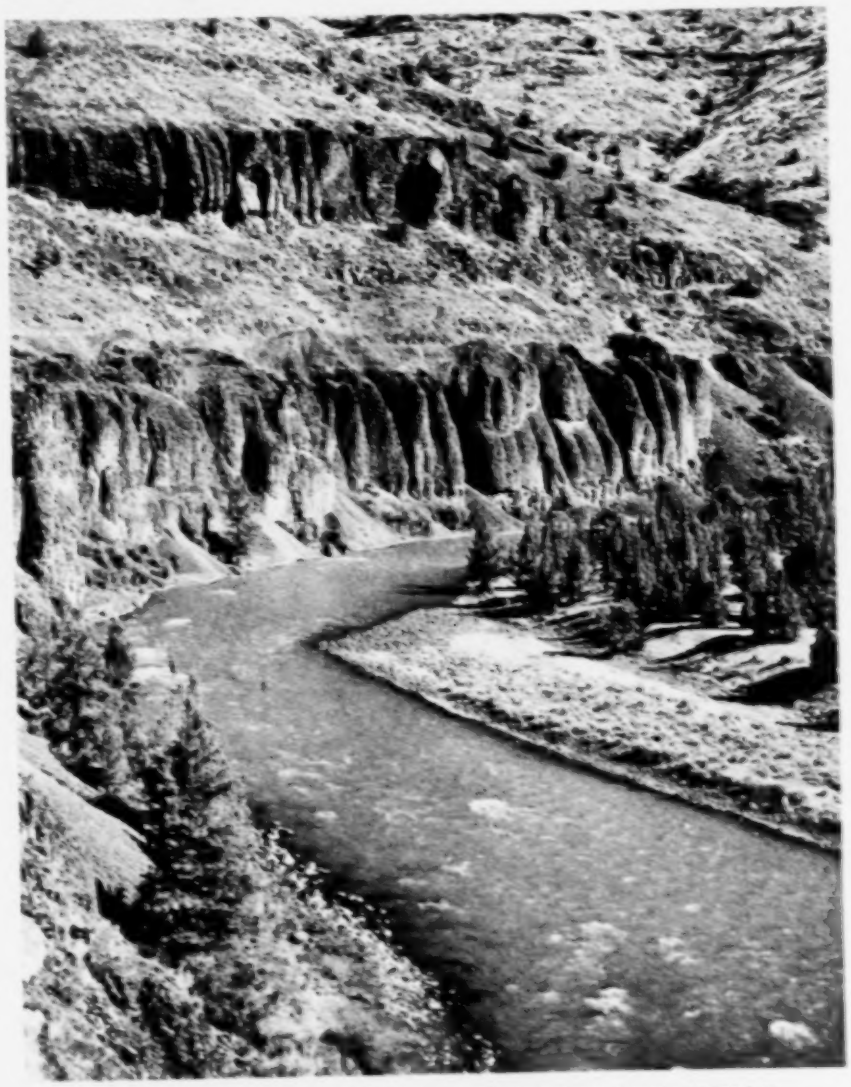
By the middle 1870's, Prineville was the only business center in Central Oregon between The Dalles and Linkville (Klamath Falls). It was incorporated in 1880, with a population of 200.

When the Oregon Trunk Railroad was completed into Bend in October of 1911, Prineville and Crook County were left out, since no branch lines were contemplated. Crook was mainly a cattle producing county and the herds could be trailed to the railroad. Agitation for a branch line to Prineville began as early as 1909, and continued until 1916 when the situation became desperate. Bend was booming while Prineville was in imminent danger of becoming a ghost town. After a series of bond issues, the road was finally built, mostly by local labor, and the first trains were run in late 1918. The line has passed through

9

many difficult times, consistently losing money until around 1945. Now under excellent management, it produces enough revenue to eliminate nearly all city property taxes. Prineville is now the only known city in the United States which completely owns its own municipal railroad.

Having had an agricultural economy during its formative years, Crook County missed out on most of the excitements



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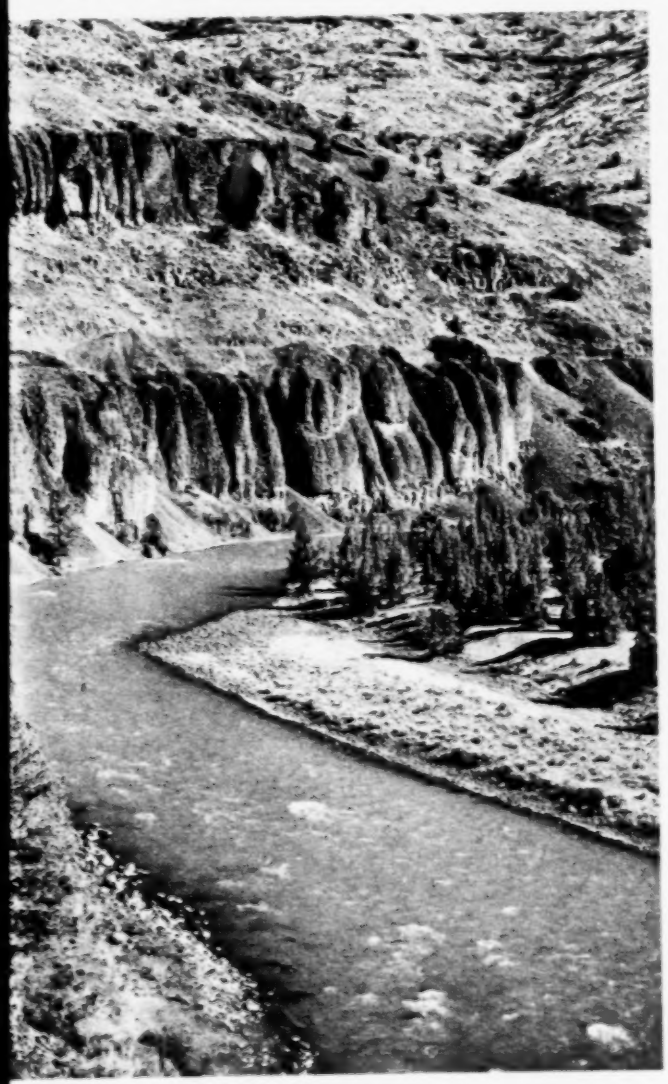

D RIVER CANYON. COURTESY PRINEVILLE-
COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

usually associated with the winning of the west. In retrospect, perhaps the short and peaceful annals of the county are due to the fact that the first settlers were men who had already "seen the elephant and heard the owl" in other and more troubled times and places. They came to Crook County to build useful lives in quiet surroundings. The county they left behind them is a fitting monument to their efforts.

ABANDONED MINER'S SHACK IN OCHOCO MOUNTAINS.
COURTESY OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

CROOK COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
1950-1968

AGE GROUP	1950 TOTAL	1960 MALE	1960 FEMALE	1960 TOTAL	1968 MALE	1968 FEMALE	1968 TOTAL
Under 16	3,074	-	-	3,346	-	-	
16 - 24	1,099	474	537	1,011	540	614	
25 - 34	1,500	568	557	1,125	543	550	
35 - 44	1,375	609	659	1,268	547	541	
45 - 54	920	669	535	1,204	591	580	
55 - 64	589	429	361	790	536	477	
65 & Over	434	367	319	686	395	410	
TOTALS	8,991	3,116*	2,968*	9,430	3,152*	3,172*	

*Does not include persons under the age of 16.

TABLE I

CROOK COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
1950-1968

1950	1960			1968		
TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
3,074	-	-	3,346	-	-	3,193
1,099	474	537	1,011	540	614	1,154
1,500	568	557	1,125	543	550	1,093
1,375	609	659	1,268	547	541	1,088
920	669	535	1,204	591	580	1,171
589	429	361	790	536	477	1,013
434	367	319	686	395	410	805
8,991	3,116*	2,968*	9,430	3,152*	3,172*	9,517

nclude persons under the age of 16.

POPULATION

Prior to 1940, the population figures for Crook County indicated very little change except in those instances where county boundaries were being changed. In the twenty years from 1920 to 1940 the population increased by about 2,100, or from 3,424 to 5,500. No other changes were noted until 1943, when with the advent of several new lumber mills the influx of people began and did not taper off until 1948 when the total reached 9,200. Since that time the population has remained relatively stable, rising and falling slightly with the economy of the mills. The high point was reached in 1959 with 9,640.

The Mobile Unit, as of the week of November 10, 1968, found a total of 9,517 persons in the county. Studying the pattern of migration, it was discovered that 17.4 percent of the present population had arrived in the county in the five years ending in 1968. This would imply an increase in population, but such is not the case. The in-migration was almost exactly balanced by the out-migration except for the last year (1967) when the population rose sharply from approximately 8,900 to 9,517. This one year influx of new residents represents about 40 percent of the entire five year in-migration, who were still present in 1968. Approximately two-thirds of the incoming families came from other counties in Oregon, with most of the balance coming from West Coast areas.

The number of persons under the age of sixteen is close to the state average of 32 percent, but shows a decline from the 1960 figure. Conversely, those 65 and over showed a definite increase of over 14 percent from the 1960 figure. The total in-migrants of the five years ending in 1968 and still present in the county, if added to the population of 1968 would bring the population to 10,600, even if the natural increase were completely discounted. If the Oregon rate of natural increase (12.1)

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POPULATION

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were added, the total population in 1968 would have been in excess of 11,000 persons. Since the total population found was only 9,500, it appears that there was an out-migration of approximately the same number as the in-migrants during at least the last five years.

Further, it appears that the fluctuations in total population are due more to net migration rates than to any other factor. This is not an unusual situation in any area with a lumber and wood products manufacturing base. In these areas there is always a continuing population shift, even when the basic industry is on a plateau. There is also usually some vertical movement, depending on the state of the lumber market. In this respect, Crook County conforms to the normal patterns.

There are, however, some interesting sidelights in the changes in composition of the total population during the past eight years. The most immediately noticeable of these is the percentage drop of the under 16 years group. Specifically, most of this drop came in those under ten years of age, and is in keeping with both state and national trends.

Secondly, there is the fact that, while the total population increased only an approximate one percent, the number of persons in the over 65 group grew by more than 17 percent. The increase of the percentage of persons in this age group is also a national trend, but in Crook County it is somewhat overemphasized. This fact led to further analysis of the more than 1,600 current residents who had come to the county in the past five years, and the additional finding that a disproportionate part of these were present retirees.

Two additional factors appear worth mentioning. The number of persons in the 25 to 54 year age group is measurably less now than in 1960 and there are now slightly more females than males in the total over 16 group. These are further evidences of the influence of migration exchange.

Presently, the population of the county appears to have reached a plateau. Long range forecasts made in 1963 by the Oregon Board of Census (Portland State College) indicate a gradual dwindling of population to approximately

8,900 by 1980, with the over 65 year group making up approximately 15 percent of the population as compared to the present less than nine percent.

However, these same forecasts also indicate a smaller population than found by the Mobile Unit with approximately 11 percent of the population being over 65. Actually there are no present
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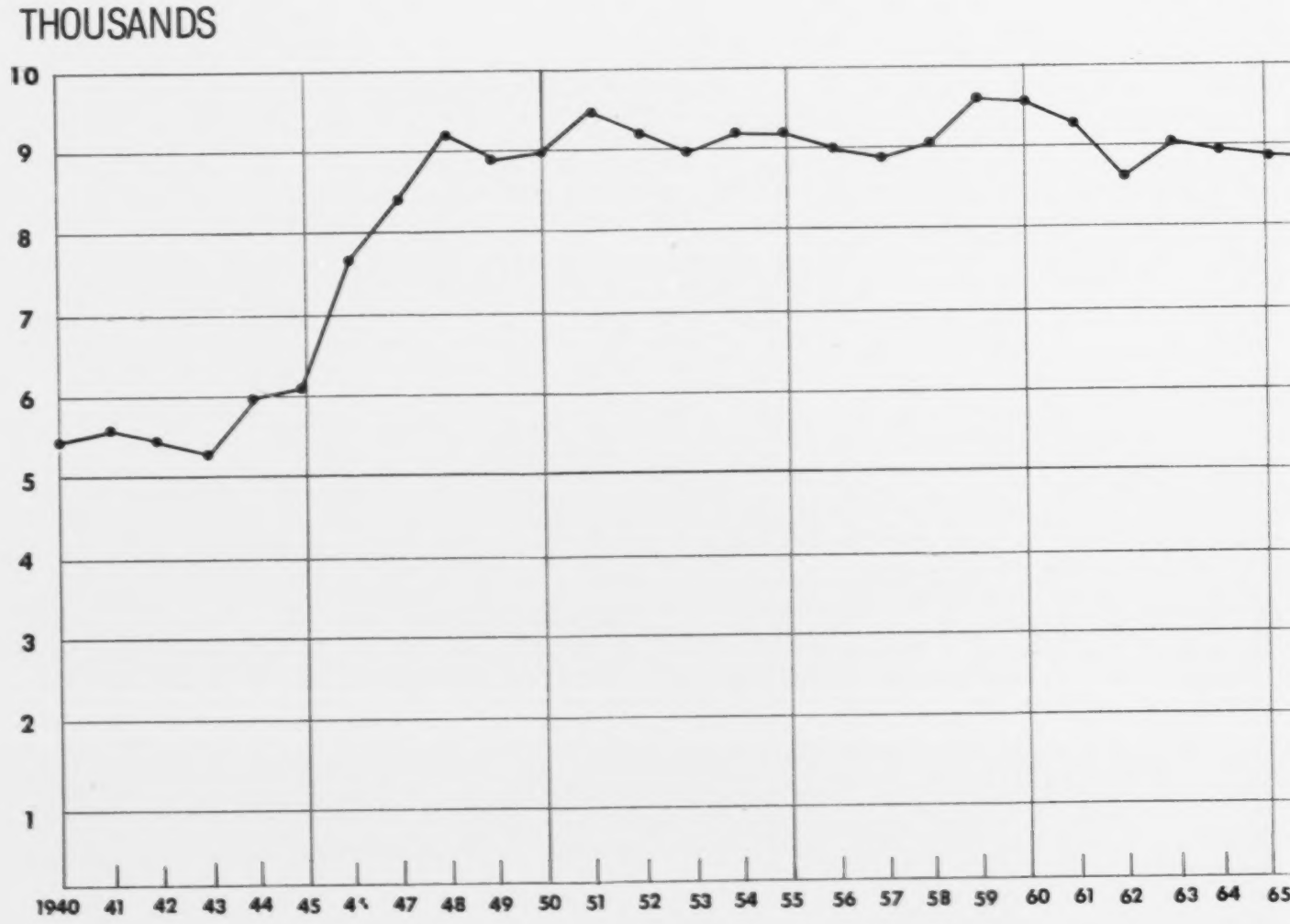

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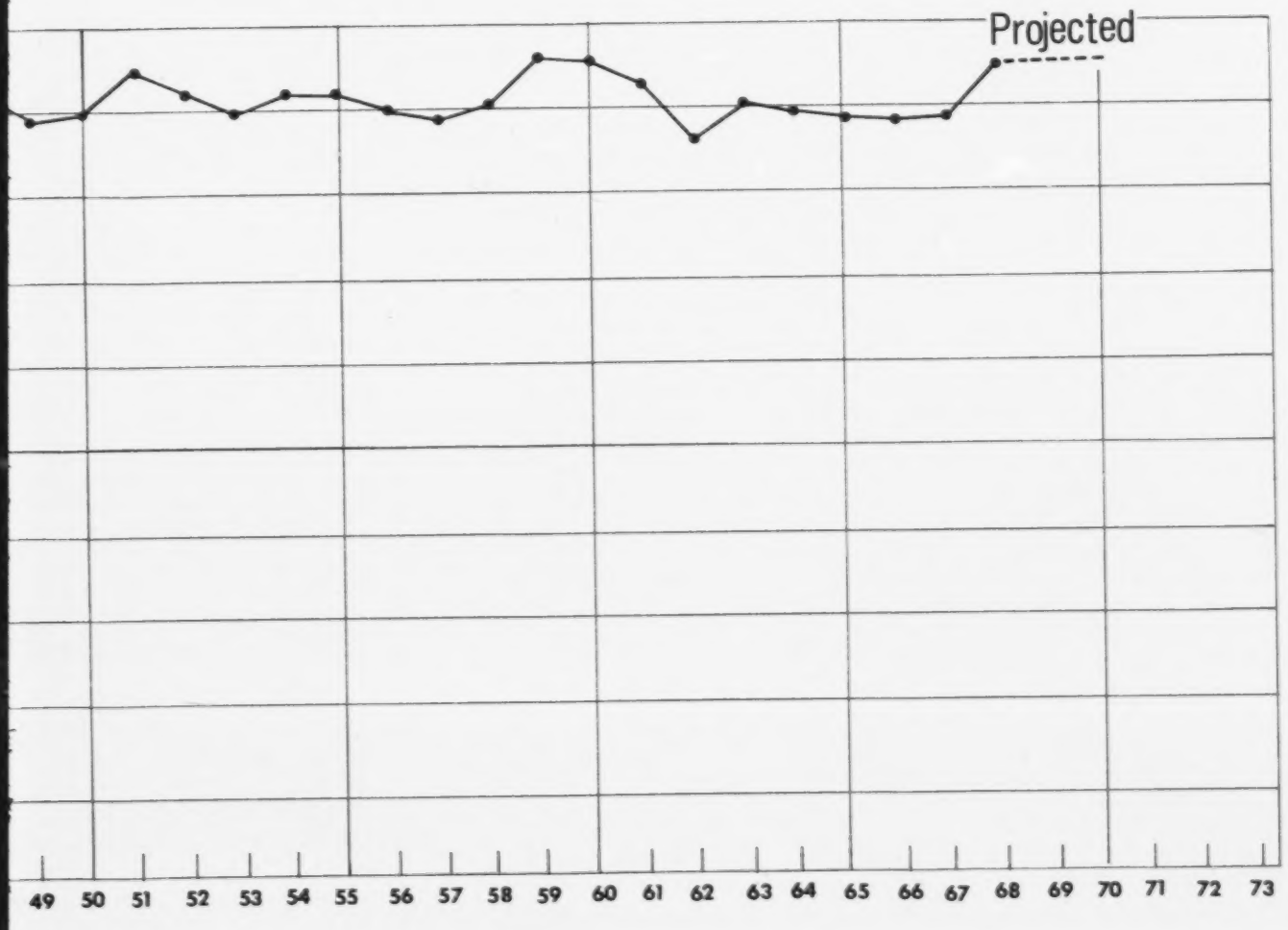
tually there are no present factors to indicate a further dwindling in population. Conversely, there are no positive indications of any sizeable population increase. Therefore, barring some presently unforeseen developments, it appears likely that the county will maintain its present population level.



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AGRICULTURE

According to the latest agricultural census in Crook County (1964) there were 325 farms having a total acreage of 989,597. Of the total farms, 226 were classed as commercial; 83 were part-time operations; and 16 were subsistence-retirement.

During the period from 1959 to 1964, the number of farms in the county increased, and the average number of acres per farm decreased. This was in direct conflict with both state and national trends. Total acreage in all farms decreased, but the number of both the harvested acres and irrigated acres increased tremendously.

Census data on gross farm income for the 1959-64 period, combined with estimates prepared by the Extension Service for the years 1966, 67, and 68, indicate a trend away from livestock and toward field crops. During this period, all field crops went up from $1.5 million to $3.3 million. At the same time, the total gross agricultural income rose from $6.8 million to $7.7 million. However, livestock and livestock products were down from $5.2 million in 1959 to $4.4 million in 1968, with the major loss occurring in 1968. While it is true there has been a slight, but steady decline in livestock over the last nine years, certain transactions of a one-time nature can explain the drop in 1968. A transfer of ownership of a large parcel of ranch land resulted in a reduction of cattle, some 700 being sold in Wheeler County and over ten thousand head being shipped to California. This depletion appears temporary and it is presumed the new owners will restock their ranges with selected cattle.

However, along with this reduction, some 1,100 sheep were sold in 1968, a large swine operation sold out completely, two of the county's largest poultry producers

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sold out for health reasons, and the second largest dairy removed from the county, all in the same year. It is hoped that gradually the losses will be replaced by new additions, but this may take some time.

In the crop area, potatoes increased and cereal crops are holding up well. While the potato production of both commercial and seed crops was almost $1.5 million in 1968, there are no processing plants located within the county. The raising and processing of peppermint has jumped tremendously and will continue to improve for some time. If the water problems can be solved, crops of all kinds will continue to increase in the county.

The soils in Crook County are mostly sandy loam with some gravel. Where they can be properly drained or freely irrigated, they will produce excellent crops. The soil is low in organic material and at present only about four percent of the county area is crop land. The rest is utilized for forestry and pasture land.

SOME OF CROOK COUNTY'S PRIZE STOCK. COURTESY PRINEVILLE-CROOK COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TREND
CROOK COUNTY
1966-1968

LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	1966	1967
Cattle (Beef Herd & Feeder Cattle).....	$ 4,570,000	$ 4,633,000
Dairy (Herd & Products).....	137,000	143,000
Sheep (Flocks, feeders & wool).....	166,000	179,000
Swine.....	208,000	132,000
Poultry, Rabbits, Honey.....	67,000	60,000
Horses.....	20,000	20,000
Total Animal Products.....	$ 5,168,000	$ 5,167,000
CROPS		
Cereal Crops.....	$ 572,000	$ 737,000
Hay, Alfalfa, Clovers.....	1,127,000	912,000
Clover Seed.....	2,000	1,000
Potatoes (Commercial & Seed).....	1,158,000	1,125,000
Forest Products (Stumpage).....	60,000	60,000
Peppermint (Oil & Roots).....	---	105,000
Total All Crops.....	$ 2,919,000	$ 2,940,000
TOTAL Gross Agricultural Income.....	$ 8,087,000	$ 8,107,000

TABLE II

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS
CROOK COUNTY
1966-1968

CK PRODUCTS	1966	1967	1968
Feeder Cattle).....	$ 4,570,000	$ 4,633,000	$ 4,015,000
cts).....	137,000	143,000	102,000
rs & wool).....	166,000	179,000	164,000
.....	208,000	132,000	75,000
oney.....	67,000	60,000	38,000
.....	20,000	20,000	20,000
ts.....	$ 5,168,000	$ 5,167,000	$ 4,414,000
.....	$ 572,000	$ 737,000	$ 627,000
rs.....	1,127,000	912,000	949,000
.....	2,000	1,000	1,000
l & Seed).....	1,158,000	1,125,000	1,454,000
umpage).....	60,000	60,000	25,000
oots).....	---	105,000	285,000
.....	$ 2,919,000	$ 2,940,000	$ 3,343,000
tural Income.....	$ 8,087,000	$ 8,107,000	$ 7,757,000

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NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

Slightly more than half of Crook County's wage and salary workers are employed in the lumber and wood products industry. This includes approximately 140 year around wage and salary jobs in forest management which are treated under Government, since a good portion of the timber is managed by the U. S. Forest Service, the State Forestry Department, and the Bureau of Land Management. There are also some seasonal jobs in forestry, but these were not in evidence at the time of the survey.

Approximately one-half of the jobs in lumber manufacture require no particular training or education beyond a general familiarization with the specific job situation. Almost all of the timber processed in Crook County is pine, of which about two-thirds is cut in the county with the other third being imported from outside. There are six fairly modern but non-automated mills producing a variety of products from rough lumber to finished moulding, plus one plant specializing in box shook. The output is shipped primarily east of the Rockies.

The allowable sustained timber cut in the service area is barely sufficient for present needs and does not allow for any expansion. Recently completed studies indicate that the allowable cut of publicly owned timber could be substantially raised, even to the point of expanding present manufacturing operations. Unless the allowable cut is increased substantially, there is a distinct possibility of a timber shortage in the near future because of the approaching exhaustion. Already one of the mills is investigating the feasibility of importing softwoods from South America in order to supplement the available timber.

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The fact that there is no hardboard plant or similar facility in the county, handicaps the lumber producers further, since all chips and waste must be shipped outside the county. The 1962 production of wood chips amounted to 796 rail carloads, and this had increased by 1968 to 2,236 carloads. These figures do not include wood chips shipped by motor truck. Manufacturing employment in the county could be materially raised if some provision could be made for processing this by-product within the county.

The present timber situation precludes any employment expansion in the wood products industry. However, because of the high percentage of female workers there will be a sizeable replacement need. This replacement need will be further heightened by the numbers of those presently employed who are approaching retirement age.

OTHER MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing other than lumber and wood products consists of one newspaper and one feed pellet mill. Over half of the thirty-five workers in Other Manufacturing are in the Skilled or Professional occupations, and no expansion could be pinpointed at the time of the survey.

GOVERNMENT

Running second to manufacturing with almost 19 percent of the total wage and salary employment is the Government sector. For the purposes of clarity, this segment is divided here into education and non-education.

(a) Education - In Crook County, education provided a total of 235 jobs, of which 144 are in the Professional occupations. In general, these professional jobs require at least a baccalaureate degree, and the school reports for the 1968-69 school year show that 88 percent of those employed as teachers and administrators, do have a minimum of a bachelor's degree. It should be pointed out that there are actually only 187 regular jobs in education, since 49 persons are only part-time employees such as substitute teachers, monitors, or in the case of some of the student body, in building maintenance with an average

of ten hours per week. The 92 non-teaching jobs in education range in skills from clerical to kitchen helper in the school cafeterias. With the exception of a few clerical positions and some of the machine trades, no particular requirements as to education and experience were noted.

It was also noted that more than half of those employed are females, and about 11 percent are over the age of 55, indicating a fairly large replacement need in the near future. Barring presently unforeseen changes in population, there are no plans for any employment expansion.

(b) Government, Noneducation - Slightly over 11 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is found in Government, Noneducation. Of the total, 38 percent are in forest management, due partly to the location of the headquarters of the Ochoco National Forest in Prineville. With 4,588 million board feet of sawtimber in the county to be managed, this segment is large, but not abnormally so for the amount of work to be done. In fact, this segment of employment will have to be increased, if the volume of the timber harvest is increased. In common with other counties of vast distances and sparse population, a large amount of government employment is that concerned with highway maintenance.

About 40 percent of the state and federal jobs are in the Professional or Technical occupations and require either a college degree or the equivalent. Around 16 percent of the jobs are in the highly skilled categories requiring, in addition to a high school education, some degree of vocational training or on-the-job training. Some 23 percent were in clerical occupations, almost all women, and involved some requirements of training. The remainder were jobs which involved little or no skills or training.

Other than the unsettled possibilities with the Forest Service, little or no employment expansion is envisioned in the future. Almost a quarter of the employed workers are females, and while only a few new jobs will be added, there will probably be an average replacement need through the next few years.

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TRADE

In third place in point of total employment, Trade holds approximately 17 percent of all wage and salary workers in the county, and half of all the self-employed persons. Wage and salary employment is not a true criterion of the importance of Trade in the county because of the number of small family owned or operated businesses. The fact that considerable buying is done outside the county does tend to keep the existing establishments small and wage and salary employment at a minimum.

Slightly more than half of the wage and salary jobs in Trade are held by females, very few of whom are approaching retirement age. Since no apparent expansion is evident in the immediate future, worker needs will hinge on an average replacement need. Approximately 20 percent of the employment in Trade is in the Service occupations, mostly female.

SERVICE

The Service industry holds only a little over 11 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the area. Like Trade, Service is composed of many small, owner-operated establishments. Also, as is usual in like areas, quite a bit of what would normally be Service industry is located in other industries, notably Trade.

Approximately three quarters of the total Service industry wage and salary workers are women, which should make for a high replacement need. In addition, this industry offers what is probably the best opportunity for expansion for the next few years.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

This combined industrial group accounts for only two and one-half percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the county. Direct dialing telephone service with 25 toll circuits is operated by Pacific Northwest Bell covering all parts of the county. Also there is an office of Western Union in Prineville. Prineville also has the only radio station (KRCO) in the county which affords excellent coverage of the entire Central

Oregon area. There are no television stations but television is received on four channels through the facilities of a community-telecaster.

Employment in Communications is generally male, mostly in highly skilled occupations and no immediate expansion is likely.

Crook County is served by two power utilities, one private and one cooperative. A direct tie-in with the Northwest Power Pool assures an adequate future power supply. Industrial rates are among the lowest in the nation and usage is high but the number of workers employed is minimal.

Transportation carries perhaps the bulk of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment for this three segment division, mainly in the trucking and log hauling business. Unless the present timber situation changes, no employment expansion is seen in the near future. The low percentage of female workers combined with the low age range would appear to negate any sizeable amount of replacement need.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Less than two percent of the total employment is found in this division. There are two banks, both branches of a statewide chain, and both located in Prineville. Most Real Estate and Insurance businesses are owner-operated with very few employees. Any expansion in this area would probably be of a self-employment type. At present over half of the total employees are female, and almost all are in the Clerical occupations. No stringent hiring specifications are evidenced, a knowledge of the job being the important characteristics.

Employment expansion is dubious, but there may be some expansion in self-employment in the Real Estate and Insurance segments.

CONSTRUCTION

Contract Construction accounts for only one and one-half percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Crook County. A few new homes were under

construction but no large
jects were in sight. At
all of the workers in th
Trades, and in addition
expansion is forecast an

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The City of Prineville,
Prineville Railroad, owns
the city limits. These
able for lease or purcha
there are approximately
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have railroad spurs, wat
access streets. Some la
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block of some 15,000 acr
industrial purposes.

There were several comme
town area of Prineville
study, under a long rang
mercial district. Practi
industry could readily b

o television stations but tele-
t channels through the facilities

ons is generally male, mostly
ions and no immediate expansion

two power utilities, one pri-
A direct tie-in with the
res an adequate future power
are among the lowest in the
but the number of workers em-

rhaps the bulk of the total
salary employment for this
ainly in the trucking and log
the present timber situation
pansion is seen in the near
ge of female workers combined
uld appear to negate any size-
t need.

AL ESTATE

the total employment is found
are two banks, both branches of
th located in Prineville. Most
businesses are owner-operated
Any expansion in this area
lf-employment type. At present
mployees are female, and almost
ccupations. No stringent hiring
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ubious, but there may be some
ment in the Real Estate and

counts for only one and one-half
agricultural wage and salary em-
. A few new homes were under

construction but no large commercial construction projects were in sight. At the time of the study, almost all of the workers in this group were in Structural Trades, and in addition there were 17 self-employed. No expansion is forecast and replacement will be minimal.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The City of Prineville, in conjunction with the City of Prineville Railroad, owns several industrial sites within the city limits. These are zoned for industry and available for lease or purchase. Just outside the city limits there are approximately 70 acres of industrial property in parcels from one acre to almost 50 acres in size. All have railroad spurs, water, power, drainage, and good access streets. Some larger acreages are available further out that are ideal for larger industrial use. A block of some 15,000 acre feet of water is reserved for industrial purposes.

There were several commercial business sites in the downtown area of Prineville available at the time of the study, under a long range plan of development of the commercial district. Practically any type of light to medium industry could readily be based in the Prineville area.

(November 10-16, 1968)

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYME
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX A
CROOK COUNTY

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 24	25 t 34
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYED 4/	348	8.3	115	33.0	1	36
FARM OPERATORS 1/	266	6.3	41	15.4	2	28
UNPAID FAMILY WORK 2/	65	1.6	60	92.3	31	19
FARM WAGE WORKERS, YEAR AROUND	136	3.2	4	3.0	17	49
FARM WORKERS, SEASONAL 3/	158	4.2	117	77.0	133	9
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY						
PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & MANAGERIAL	532	12.7	182	34.2	15	131
CLERICAL	329	7.8	258	78.4	91	91
SALES	188	4.5	115	61.2	25	53
SERVICE	359	8.6	249	69.3	72	76
FARM, FISHING & FORESTRY	41	1.0	2	4.9	8	12
PROCESSING WORK	108	2.6	65	60.2	19	31
MACHINE TRADES	763	18.2	157	20.6	141	158
BENCH WORK	40	1.0	3	7.5	4	10
STRUCTURAL WORK	170	4.1	0	- -	5	45
MISCELLANEOUS	658	15.9	180	27.3	141	123
TOTAL	4,161	100.0	1,548	37.6	705	871

1/ Does not include operators who work off the farm
2/ Includes both agricultural and nonagricultural
3/ Less than
4/ Includes

, 1968)

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE CROOK COUNTY

TABLE III

	Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 & Over
MPLOYED 4/	348	8.3	115	33.0	1	36	93	97	75	46
1/	266	6.3	41	15.4	2	28	69	73	65	29
NORK 2/	65	1.6	60	92.3	31	19	7	7	1	0
ERS,	136	3.2	4	3.0	17	49	31	21	16	2
SEASONAL 3/	158	4.2	117	77.0	133	9	0	5	11	0
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY 4										
TECH. &	532	12.7	182	34.2	15	131	128	131	106	21
	329	7.8	258	78.4	91	91	73	43	31	0
	188	4.5	115	61.2	25	53	43	40	25	2
	359	8.6	249	69.3	72	76	93	63	50	5
&	41	1.0	2	4.9	8	12	11	5	5	0
K	108	2.6	65	60.2	19	31	34	20	4	0
	763	18.2	157	20.6	141	158	143	176	145	0
	40	1.0	3	7.5	4	10	11	7	5	3
K	170	4.1	0	- -	5	45	48	55	16	1
	658	15.9	180	27.3	141	123	107	145	149	3
	4,161	100.0	1,548	37.6	705	871	891	888	694	112

clude operators who work off the farm
th agricultural and nonagricultural

3/ Less than 26 weeks
4/ Includes commuters-out

19

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EMP

INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Wage and Salary Employment*	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Cler
CONSTRUCTION	47	2	0	3
MANUFACTURING WOOD PRODUCTS	1,442	296	34	62
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING	35	6	2	6
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	79	7	7	11
TRADE	541	277	46	45
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	60	33	10	40
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	359	272	119	55
EDUCATION	236	127	144	25
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT	362	81	145	84
TOTALS	3,161	1,101	407	331

* Does not include commuters-out.

20

UTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY

	Total Wage and Salary Employment*	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Service
	47	2	0	3	0	2
RODUCTS	1,442	296	34	62	10	44
ING	35	6	2	6	2	0
LITIES	79	7	7	11	3	0
	541	277	46	45	170	110
REAL ESTATE	60	33	10	40	4	1
NEOUS	359	272	119	55	3	147
	236	127	144	25	0	35
	362	81	145	84	0	23
	3,161	1,101	407	331	192	362

commuters-out.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY DIV

Farm, Fishing, Forestry	Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural	Miscell
0	0	1	0	38	3
2	65	711	19	51	434
0	4	11	0	3	7
0	0	5	2	7	44
1	39	26	8	0	90
0	0	0	0	5	0
5	0	13	9	1	7
0	0	5	0	2	23
30	0	7	0	54	19
38	108	779	38	161	643

TIONAL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural	Miscellaneous	Self-Employed
0	1	0	38	3	17
65	711	19	51	434	19
4	11	0	3	7	7
0	5	2	7	44	8
39	26	8	0	96	173
0	[illegible]	0	5	0	42
0	13	9	1	7	76
0	5	0	2	25	0
0	7	0	54	19	0
108	779	38	161	645	342

21

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT B
SEX AND AGE GROUPS

(nonagricultural wage and salary w

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Wage And Salary Employment*	Females in Group	Under 24	25 to 34	35 to 44
CONSTRUCTION	47	2	2	11	13
WOOD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING	1,442	296	310	361	244
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURING	35	6	1	7	15
TRANS., COMM., AND UTILITIES	79	7	1	9	33
TRADE	541	277	103	109	117
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	60	33	2	11	15
SERVICE & MISC.	359	272	86	72	89
EDUCATION	236	127	13	83	54
GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT EDUCATION	362	81	3	67	85
TOTAL	3,161	1,101	521	730	665

*Does not include commuters-out. Does include commuters-in.

22

TRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, SEX AND AGE GROUPS

onagricultural wage and salary workers only)

Total Wage And Salary Employment*	Females in Group	Under 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 & Over	Self-Employed
47	2	2	11	13	15	6	0	17
1,442	296	310	361	244	304	218	5	29
35	6	1	7	15	9	1	2	15
79	7	1	9	33	21	15	0	7
541	277	103	109	117	106	93	13	156
60	33	2	11	15	17	11	4	56
359	272	86	72	89	58	51	3	68
236	127	13	83	54	47	38	1	0
362	81	3	67	85	108	92	7	0
3,161	1,101	521	730	665	685	525	35	348

mmuters-out. Does include commuters-in.

NATURAL RESOURCES

WATER

Almost all of Crook County lies in the Deschutes River Basin, more particularly in the Upper and Lower Crooked River Sub-Basins. There are two major streams in these sub-basins, as well as numerous small tributaries. One, the Crooked River, rises in the far eastern part of the county as Beaver Creek, and flows westerly through the central part of the county until reaching the western border on its way to confluence with the Deschutes. The other stream of importance is Ochoco Creek, which rises in the north central Ochoco National Forest and flows generally to the south and west until joining the Crooked River just west of Prineville.

Prior to the building of the Ochoco Reservoir on Ochoco Creek, and the Prineville Reservoir on the Crooked River, both streams ran full in late winter and spring, causing periodic flood conditions, and practically dried up in the summer, creating water shortages throughout the area. Stream flows are now fairly well-regulated, but flood conditions still occasionally occur, and a dry, hot summer can draw down the present reservoirs to minimum levels. Surface waters are used mainly for irrigation purposes in the county. However, irrigation is limited because of the erratic pattern of stream flow and lack of storage reservoirs. Ground water presents problems in all areas except in and around Prineville. There, unconfined water is found in recent alluvial gravels which are recharged from river seepage and from the upper bench lands. Prineville's water supply comes from this source. Beneath the gravel is a layer of bedrock which contains little or no water to depths of over a thousand feet. Water is therefore a definite problem in the county and merits the interest and attention it is now receiving. While the quality is generally good, the quantity poses the problem.

In addition to the two reservo
are also Antelope Reservoir, s
and Huston Lake west of Prinev
vey of the entire Central Oreg
made by the U. S. Bureau of Re
tion as to the feasibility of
voirs in such areas as Big Sur
and Powell Butte. This is a
some action is taken, water wi
lem. Prineville Reservoir has
of unallocated water, a porti
be purchased to insure an ade
of an exceedingly dry year, a
recreational facilities. Con
made in water conservation, b
will have to be explored if a
is to become available for fu

TIMBER

According to the latest availa
Crook County, the county has
commercial forest land. Of th
are in National Forest lands,
owned by BLM, and the balance
mately 19 percent is in priva
a total volume of live sawtimb
feet (Scribner rule) of which
in private holdings. Hardwood
percent of the total volume,
the major species (76 percent
Douglas Fir, White Fir, and We
balance.

The annual allowable cut from
assigned to the Crooked River
million board feet. About 56
scheduled for cut in the coun
million being brought in from
the annual cut has exceeded th
being in the neighborhood of
1964 growth figure for Crook
is compared to the actual cut
that the trend is to over-cut
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RESOURCES

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In addition to the two reservoirs mentioned above, there are also Antelope Reservoir, south of the Maury Mountains, and Huston Lake west of Prineville. A reconnaissance survey of the entire Central Oregon area is currently being made by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to secure information as to the feasibility of additional storage reservoirs in such areas as Big Summit Prairie, Beaver Creek, and Powell Butte. This is a long range study and until some action is taken, water will remain a serious problem. Prineville Reservoir has more than 40,000 acre feet of unallocated water, a portion of which should perhaps be purchased to insure an adequate supply in the event of an exceedingly dry year, and provide for additional recreational facilities. Considerable progress has been made in water conservation, but every possible avenue will have to be explored if a plentiful supply of water is to become available for future use.

TIMBER

According to the latest available timber inventories for Crook County, the county has a total of 426,000 acres of commercial forest land. Of this amount, 333,000 acres are in National Forest lands, roughly 10,000 acres are owned by BLM, and the balance of 83,000 acres, or approximately 19 percent is in private hands. The report shows a total volume of live sawtimber of 4,588 million board feet (Scribner rule) of which 225 million board feet are in private holdings. Hardwoods comprise less than one percent of the total volume, and of the softwoods, by far the major species (76 percent) is Ponderosa Pine, with Douglas Fir, White Fir, and Western Larch making up the balance.

The annual allowable cut from National Forest timber assigned to the Crooked River Working Circle is 86.3 million board feet. About 56 million board feet is scheduled for cut in the county, with the remaining 30 million being brought in from other counties. Actually, the annual cut has exceeded this figure for several years, being in the neighborhood of 103 MM board feet. When the 1964 growth figure for Crook County of 32.5 MM board feet is compared to the actual cut, the impression is received that the trend is to over-cutting. This, however, is not the case. Ample supplies of timber are available in or

near Crook County, principally on National Forest land, which if cut under a continuous thinning program, would provide more raw material than is being used by the presently operating mills in Prineville. This would result in a vast amount of smaller diameter timber being available, and would possibly necessitate a new market for these smaller logs.

The average annual mortality in the county is 14 MM board feet. By utilizing this mortality for processing instead of allowing it to remain a loss, and by accelerating the growth rate, both of which are currently being done by at least one major landowner, the lumber industry would stabilize and the economy of Crook County would benefit greatly. Since pole timber can be utilized down to five inches d.b.h., investigation of the possibilities of establishing a market for this class would seem to be in order. Also a constantly increasing supply of wood chips is being shipped outside the county, another condition which seems in need of intensive study. It would therefore appear that there is a firm supply of merchantable timber available in the county, but in order to utilize it properly, much will have to be done in the areas of reconciling the methods and objectives of both federal and state agencies, and in locating a suitable use for the smaller timber. Possibilities include establishment of a local stud mill, re-tooling current mills from chipping slabs and waste to the use of smaller diameter stock, and use of machines that chip in the field. The potential is there, requiring the application of new methods and a little ingenuity.

For some time there has been quite an interest shown in the extensive juniper woodlands covering much of the county. Experiments are underway to discover a feasible means of using this abundant wood in some manner such as panels, boards, ground bark, and particle boards, but to date no economical use has been found for the juniper. Quite probably, modern technology will soon find a good use for this pungent green tree which is now either being burned or ignored, or, worse yet, left to spoil otherwise good grazing land.

MINERALS

Crook County, while
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Among the nonmetall
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RECREATION

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MINERALS

Crook County, while not as liberally endowed with minerals as some other Oregon Counties, has enough to make the catalog interesting. Gold has been found in some quantity up along Ochoco Creek, and should the price increase, it may become a profitable operation. Quicksilver has been found in various parts of the county, up Marks' Creek, again on Ochoco Creek, around McKay Creek and the headwaters of the North Fork of Beaver Creek. There is also an apparent potential in the Maurys and on Bear Creek. Some uranium ore is also known to exist on Bear Creek and a deposit of radioactive mercury has been found in the Powell Butte area. None of the mines are producing at present.

Among the nonmetallics are tuff deposits, some gypsum, bentonite near Prineville, and some colorful building stone. Some limestone is found northeast of Prineville, but is of a fairly low quality and is not worked. While not strictly a mineral, Crook County's gem stones are a major asset and are more completely covered under Recreation. No known deposits of oil or gas have been found as yet.

RECREATION

The people of Crook County long ago discovered that they are living in a recreational paradise second to none in the entire state. And apparently many others from out of county and state are rapidly discovering this fact. Crook is an outdoors way of life, and regardless of what a person's interests are, they can be satisfied in this vast and practically empty land.

There is plenty of water available for all water connected sports. There is boating and water skiing to be had in Ochoco and Prineville Reservoirs all year round. Swimming is available in lakes as well as municipal pools. Both lake and stream fishing produce rainbow trout, bass, and catfish, and the fisherman has a choice of placid trolling on a smooth quiet lake, or a rough go on a brawling mountain stream. The Nimrod may pursue his huge mule deer up the wooded canyons or across the rolling sagebrush flats. Elk are found in some areas, and for the

plinker, rabbits and small game abound throughout the county. He who prefers a scattergun will find pheasants, quail, doves, partridge, and chukars. Waterfowl are found along many of the streams and lakes. Literally thousands of acres of public lands are available for free hunting and fishing.

Camping by tent or trailer is confusing because of the range of choice. There are state parks, federal parks, forest camps, and private resorts with abundant campsites, trailer sites, boathouses, and conveniences ranging from the primitive to the deluxe. One may have a peaceful campsite beneath huge golden brown pine trees, or park out on a rolling sagebrush covered flat between an old horse corral and two twisted juniper trees. It is quite possible that many campers go to Crook County solely to smell the fragrance of sagebrush, pine gum, and juniper.

For the rock-hound, Crook County is one of nature's lavish jewel boxes of beautiful gem stones. Almost a thousand acres of mining claims are held by the local Chamber of Commerce in order that rock-hounds may freely dig for agates, jasper, chalcedony, quartz crystals, thundereggs and limb casts. The quality, color, and quantity are unbelievable. Perhaps the most interesting activity in

A PORTION OF THE PRINEVILLE RESERVOIR
LOOKING EAST

relation to the search
hound Pow-wow held the
thousands of "tailgater
and display their raw a
gates of their trucks a
the hills also hold Ind
fossils.

To all the above, must
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in and near the county,
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For the more sedentary,
and white and color on
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SEARCHING FOR
MANY FREE AREA
OREGON STATE H

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F THE PRINEVILLE RESERVOIR
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relation to the search for agates, is the annual Rock-hound Pow-wow held the first week in July to which come thousands of "tailgaters" who gather at the rodeo grounds and display their raw and processed gems on the tail-gates of their trucks and campers. In addition to rocks, the hills also hold Indian artifacts and a variety of fossils.

To all the above, must be added golfing on the fine nine-hole course east of Prineville, the several dude ranches in and near the county, the annual Crooked River Round-up in summer, the winter skiing and snow-mobiling, and just plain hiking or loafing. The casual visitor, the rabid rock-hound, the amateur geologist or botanist, and the photographers, both amateur and professional, all will find satisfaction and enjoyment in Crook County's 300 days of clear skies and sunshine each year.

For the more sedentary, television is available in black and white and color on four channels. There is one radio station in the county and the Tri-County Concert Society brings in outstanding musical groups for cultural entertainment. The county has a regional library with an excellent stock which is augmented by bookmobile service from Deschutes County.

SEARCHING FOR GEM STONES AT ONE OF THE MANY FREE AREAS IN CROOK COUNTY. COURTESY OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE

According to the 1968-69 Assessment and Tax Roll, Crook County property has a total assessed valuation of $88.9 million. The privately owned timber in the county is valued at $2.7 million, bringing the total true cash value to $91.6 million.

Of the total assessed valuation, land and improvements constitute about 71 percent ($63.9 million) and personal property about 16 percent ($14.8 million). The balance of $8.7 million is the State Tax Commission's value of the utilities in Crook County. In common with all other Oregon Counties, property which was formerly assessed at 25 percent of the true cash value is now assessed at 100 percent true cash value by state law. Under personal property, Livestock leads with $5.9 million followed by Inventories with slightly over $5 million. Farm Machinery carries $2.2 million, and Other Machinery $2.1 million. The tax rate of $2.29 per 1,000 is in the bottom 25 percent of all Oregon Counties, placing Crook County in a favorable position to attract newcomers. The City of Prineville owns and operates a feeder line railroad, and the revenue from this operation has enabled the city to operate with an extremely low city tax rate. In some years since 1945, no city tax has been levied at all.

For the fiscal year 1968 (the last year for which complete data are available) total revenues from all sources is shown at $2,171,252. Approximately $885,963 of this amount was derived from taxes. Among other sources of revenue, state school support, tax offsets, earned interest, and U.S. Forest Service payments made the greatest contributions. The fiscal year ended with cash on hand of over $234,000. The above figures do not include any municipal tax.

Nearly three fourths of the Government expenditures in the county were in the educational field. Crook County's government consists of three elected commissioners, of whom one is appointed County Judge. Overall county government appears to be a practical and economical operation.

Prineville, the only
Mayor and Council sy
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STRUCTURE

Assessment and Tax Roll, Crook
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actical and economical operation.

Prineville, the only urban area in the county, has the Mayor and Council system of government, which exhibits a very progressive attitude toward planning, zoning, and building programs, and a very sensible attitude toward budgeting. The county has no bonded indebtedness at present, except for school bonds.

RAILROAD WHOLLY OWNED BY THE CITY OF PRINEVILLE.
COURTESY PRINEVILLE-CROOK COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
CROOK COUNTY
(Week ending November 16,1968)

TOTAL Population.....		9,517
Under 16 years of age.....	3,193	
Institutionally Domiciled.....	61	
Total for whom no labor force data developed.....		-3,254
TOTAL Considered in Study.....		6,263

MALE			FEMALE
3,130			3,133
294	Retired.....	429	
15	Unable to Work.[1].....	43	
189	Able, not retired, not available.....	951	
3	Available, but not seeking work.....	46	
- 501	TOTAL not in active Labor Force.....		-1,469
2,629	Remainder, Active Labor Force.....		1,664
16	Unemployed & Seeking Work.....	116	
1,977	Nonagricultural wage & salary workers.....	1,211	
233	Self-employed, nonagricultural industry.....	115	
5	Unpaid family workers.[2].....	60	
225	Farm Operators.[3].....	41	
132	Year around farm workers.....	4	
41	Seasonal farm workers.....	117	

1/ Category confined to those under 65 years of age
2/ Includes both agricultural and nonagricultural
3/ Does not include those working majority of time off the farm

STORAGE YARD FOR PINE LUMBER AT ONE OF THE MANY MILLS IN CROOK COUNTY. COURTESY OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

THE LABO

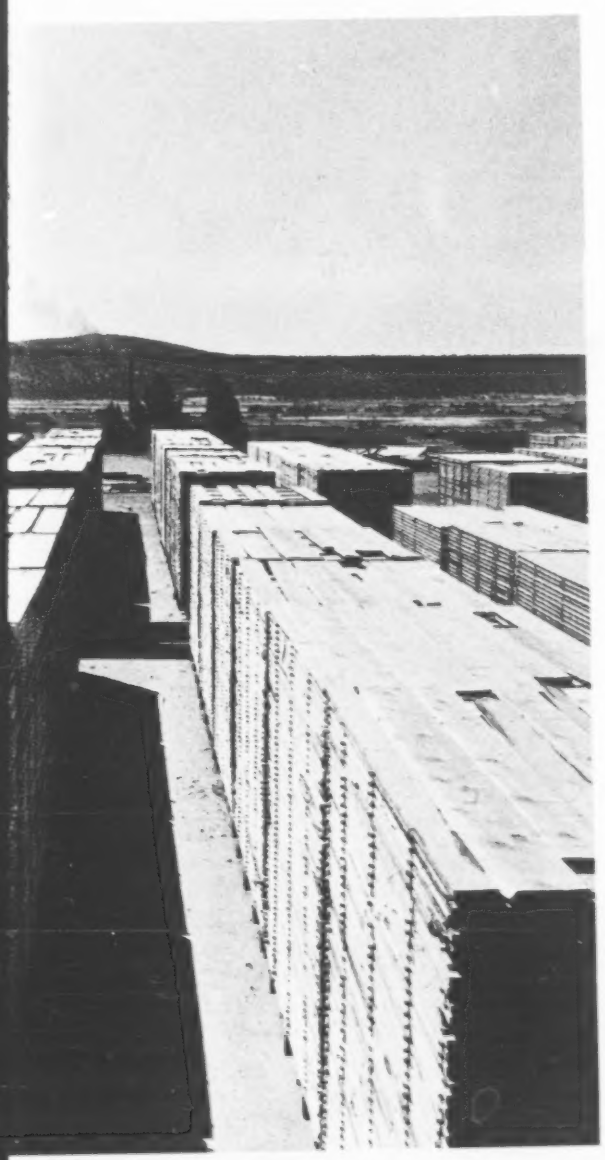
The total population of Croo
study was 9,517. Of these,
16 and were therefore not co
force. About 61 more were c
homes, or incarcerated in ja
sidered in this study.

In order to arrive at a subs
labor force, it was necessar
representing those persons w
work, able but not available
but not looking for employme
4,293 persons in the active
cent of the total population

In addition to the active la
pool of employable workers,
who were not actively seekin
survey. This group totaled

The majority of the active l
male, however, a disproporti
males are immediately eviden
to cause this unusually high
labor force. To begin with,
coincided with the processin
affords a considerable amoun
both agricultural and nonagr
in many of those cases wher
employed in nonagricultural
farm, the wife assumes eithe
operation as an unpaid famil
as a farm operator.

Finally - and certainly the
is the percentage of jobs av



R PINE LUMBER AT ONE OF THE MANY
COUNTY. COURTESY OREGON STATE
IENT

THE LABOR FORCE

The total population of Crook County at the time of the study was 9,517. Of these, 3,193 were under the age of 16 and were therefore not considered as part of the labor force. About 61 more were confined to hospitals, rest-homes, or incarcerated in jail, leaving 6,263 to be considered in this study.

In order to arrive at a substantial figure for the active labor force, it was necessary to remove a total of 1,970, representing those persons who were retired, or unable to work, able but not available, and those willing to work but not looking for employment. This leaves a total of 4,293 persons in the active labor force, or about 45 percent of the total population.

In addition to the active labor force, there was a small pool of employable workers, who were willing to work, but who were not actively seeking work at the time of the survey. This group totaled 49, the bulk being females.

The majority of the active labor force in Crook County is male, however, a disproportionately large number of females are immediately evident. Several factors combined to cause this unusually high female participation in the labor force. To begin with, the period of the study coincided with the processing of the potato crop which affords a considerable amount of seasonal employment, both agricultural and nonagricultural for women. Secondly, in many of those cases where the primary wage earner is employed in nonagricultural industry but also operates a farm, the wife assumes either a small portion of the farm operation as an unpaid family worker or a major portion as a farm operator.

Finally - and certainly the most important factor - there is the percentage of jobs available to women in wood

products manufacturing. It is not at all unusual for women to work in this type of manufacturing in pine processing areas. However, in the Prineville area a high percentage of the pine processing is in remanufacture of a type to provide suitable work for women.

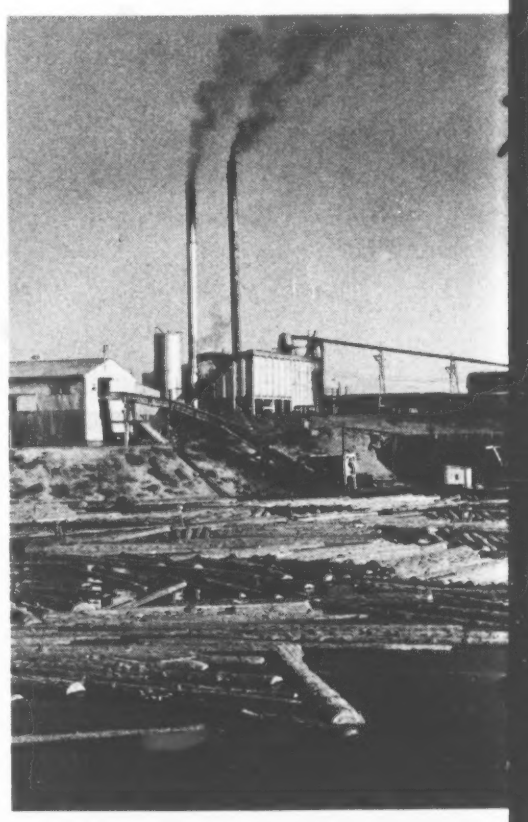
Of the total resident wage and salary workers (3,188) some 100 were commuting to work outside the county (see page 37). Conversely, 73 workers from outside the county were employed in Crook County jobs.

In addition to those persons who held more than one nonagricultural wage and salary job, there were 78 persons, primarily full-time nonagricultural wage and salary workers, who also operated farms as a sideline. However, since the majority of their working hours and total income were related to nonagricultural industry, their labor force attachment is allocated to that industry. Of the 78, a total of 16 were self-employed.

A total of 132 unemployed persons were found, and urged to register for work and many went through the counseling and testing processes on their way to placement in a job. Most of these unemployed were females (116) and added to the group of 46 females who were available but not seeking, indicates a substantial pool of available women suitable for staffing any type of light manufacturing plant which could offer work suitable for females. Few of these women had any high degree of qualification in technical or professional fields, but many had excellent aptitudes and quite a few were sent to vocational training situations under the Manpower Development and Training Act. It is hoped that those who complete training will be available for employment in the home area.

It should be emphasized that no data were developed for persons below the age of 16. There is an undetermined number of persons under 16 who work seasonally in agriculture, as well as in unpaid family work. It seems altogether probable that a few in this age group from the distaff side are also intermittently employed in the usual child care occupations, perhaps a higher percentage than normal in view of the rather high percentage of females in regular wage and salary work.

In addition to the 3,188 Crook
employed during the survey week
ployed for varying periods of
wage and salary work during the
these were either females or in
single group was a segment of
than ten weeks during the entire
removed from the labor force al
the study.



PINE MILL NEAR PRINEVILL
STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

not at all unusual for
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the Prineville area a
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salary workers (3,188)
outside the county (see
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County jobs.

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There is an undetermined
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, perhaps a higher percentage
ather high percentage of
salary work.

In addition to the 3,188 Crook County residents who were employed during the survey week, another 324 were employed for varying periods of time in nonagricultural wage and salary work during the year. The majority of these were either females or in-school youth. The largest single group was a segment of 211 females who worked less than ten weeks during the entire year. Many of these had removed from the labor force altogether at the time of the study.

PINE MILL NEAR PRINEVILLE. COURTESY OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

TABLE VII

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE LABOR

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS------- Employed	Unemployed	Available	------SECONDARY Employed	U
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & MANAGERIAL (00 - 19)					
Architecture & Engineering (00-01)	13	0	0	0	
Life Sciences (04)	29	0	0	0	
Social Sciences (05)	5	0	0	0	
Medicine & Health (07)	78	0	1	0	
Education (09)	187	0	2	0	
Archival Sciences (10)	4	0	0	0	
Legal Science (11)	8	0	0	0	
Theology (12)	24	0	0	0	
Writing (13)	5	1	0	0	
Art (14)	1	0	0	0	
Entertainment (15)	16	0	0	0	
Administrative Specialists (16)	46	0	0	0	
Managers, N.E.C. (18)	314	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous in P.T.M. Group (19)	41	0	0	0	
TOTAL in Major Group	771	1	3	0	

*Includes commuters-out, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

30

CUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE LABOR FORCE *

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS------		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
TIONAL GROUP						
TECHNICAL & (00 - 19)						
& Engineering (00-01)	13	0	0	0	0	0
s (04)	29	0	0	0	0	0
ces (05)	5	0	0	0	0	0
ealth (07)	78	0	1	0	0	0
9)	187	0	2	0	0	0
nces (10)	4	0	0	0	0	0
e (11)	8	0	0	0	0	0
)	24	0	0	0	0	0
	5	1	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0
t (15)	16	0	0	0	0	0
ve Specialists (16)	46	0	0	0	0	0
E.C. (18)	314	0	0	0	0	0
s in P.T.M. Group (19)	41	0	0	0	0	0
or Group	771	1	3	0	0	0

mmuters-out, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

LABOR FORCE (cont.)

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-------			------SEC
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
CLERICAL (20 - 24)				
Stenography, Typing, Filing (20)	36	4	1	0
Computing & Account Recording (21)	206	5	2	2
Production Records (22)	71	3	2	0
Misc. Clerical (23 & 24)	25	3	2	0
TOTAL in Major Group	338	15	7	2
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
SALES (25 - 29)				
Salesmen Services (25)	48	0	0	0
Sales Commodities (26 - 28)	144	3	2	1
Misc. Merchandising (29)	75	0	1	0
TOTAL in Major Group	267	3	3	1
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
SERVICE (30 - 29)				
Domestic (30)	22	0	3	0
Food & Beverage Prep. (31)	129	14	3	2
Lodging & Related (32)	33	2	0	0
Barbering & Cosmetology (33)	18	2	1	0
Amusement & Recreation (34)	8	0	0	0

)

	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS		SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
36	4	1	0	0	0
206	5	2	2	0	0
71	3	2	0	0	1
25	3	2	0	3	1
338	15	7	2	3	2
48	0	0	0	0	0
144	3	2	1	0	1
75	0	1	0	3	0
267	3	3	1	3	1
22	0	3	0	4	1
129	14	3	2	1	2
33	2	0	0	2	1
18	2	1	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0

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LABOR FORCE (cont.)

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-------			------SE
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employe
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
SERVICE (Cont.)				
Misc. Personal Services (35)	51	4	5	0
Apparel & Furnishings Services (36)	15	4	5	1
Protective Services (37)	71	0	1	0
Building & Related Services (38)	29	4	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	376	35	15	3
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
FARMING, FISHING & FORESTRY				
Plant Farming (40)	291	0	3	0
Animal Farming (41)	275	0	0	0
Fishery & Related (43)	4	0	0	0
Forestry (44)	35	0	0	0
Agricultural Service (46)	5	0	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	610	0	3	0
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
PROCESSING				
Food & Related (52)	39	13	4	3
Chemicals & Rubber (55)	4	0	0	0
Wood & Wood Products (56)	65	9	1	0
Stone, Clay & Glass (57)	5	0	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	113	22	5	3

cont.)

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS------		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
	51	4	5	0	1	1
es (36)	15	4	5	1	1	2
	71	0	1	0	0	0
(38)	29	4	0	0	0	0
	376	35	15	3	9	7
	291	0	3	0	3	1
	275	0	0	0	4	2
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	35	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	610	0	3	0	7	3
	39	13	4	3	2	1
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	65	9	1	0	0	3
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	113	22	5	3	2	4

LABOR FORCE (cont.)

	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employ
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
MACHINE TRADES				
Metal Working (60)	5	0	0	0
Mechanics & Repairmen (62 - 63)	99	0	0	0
Printing (65)	12	1	0	0
Wood Machining (66)	672	25	3	0
Machining Stone, Glass, Clay	13	0	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	801	26	3	0
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
BENCH WORK				
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Products (72)	5	0	0	0
Fabrication & Repair of Plastics Rubber & Related (75)	8	0	0	0
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products (76)	16	0	0	0
Fabrication & Repair of Textile Products & Related (78)	4	1	0	0
Bench Work N.E.C. (79)	7	0	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	40	1	0	0

(cont.)

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS------		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
	5	0	0	0	0	0
63)	99	0	0	0	0	0
	12	1	0	0	0	0
	672	25	3	0	0	0
y	13	0	0	0	0	0
	801	26	3	0	0	0
ical	5	0	0	0	0	0
astics	8	0	0	0	0	0
od	16	0	0	0	0	0
xtile	4	1	0	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	40	1	0	0	0	0

LABOR FORCE (cont.)

	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS			SECONDA
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
STRUCTURAL				
Metal Fabrication (80)	1	0	0	0
Welding & Related (81)	4	2	0	0
Electricians (82)	5	0	0	0
Painting, Plastering, & Related (84)	5	1	1	0
Excavating, Grading & Related (85)	105	3	0	0
Construction N.E.C. (86)	34	0	3	0
Structural Work (89)	33	2	1	4
TOTAL in Major Group	187	8	5	4
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP				
MISCELLANEOUS				
Motor Freight (90)	66	2	0	0
Transportation N.E.C. (91)	96	1	3	3
Packaging & Material Handling (92)	317	17	2	0
Extraction of Minerals (93)	4	0	0	0
Logging (94)	154	0	0	1
Production & Distribution of Utilities (95)	17	0	0	0
Amusement & Recreation N.E.C. (96)	2	0	0	0
Graphic Arts (97)	2	1	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	658	21	5	4

ont.)

		PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS		SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS		
		Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
	1	0	0	0	0	0
	4	2	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
ted (84)	5	1	1	0	0	0
d (85)	105	3	0	0	0	0
	34	0	3	0	0	0
	33	2	1	4	2	0
	187	8	5	4	2	0
	66	2	0	0	0	0
	96	1	3	3	2	0
ng (92)	317	17	2	0	2	1
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	154	0	0	1	1	0
	17	0	0	0	0	0
C. (96)	2	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	0	0	0	0
	658	21	5	4	5	1

TABLE VIII

EDUCATION OF PERSONS 16 AND OVER
(Whether in the Labor Force or not)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4 years	61	25	86
5 - 8 years	750	522	1,272
9 - 11 years	742	858	1,600
12 years	1,008	1,186	2,194
13 - 15 years	303	370	673
16 years or more	266	172	438
TOTAL	3,130	1,133	6,263

EDUCATION OF P
(And in the

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED
0 - 4 years
5 - 8 years
9 - 11 years
12 years
13 - 15 years
16 years or more
TOTAL

...S 16 AND OVER ...orce or not)		
...LE	FEMALE	TOTAL
...61	25	86
...50	522	1,272
...42	858	1,600
...08	1,186	2,194
...03	370	673
...66	172	438
...30	1,133	6,263

TABLE VIII-a

EDUCATION OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(And in the Labor Force)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4 years	19	2	21
5 - 8 years	619	289	908
9 - 11 years	561	474	1,035
12 years	887	518	1,405
13 - 15 years	265	196	461
16 years or more	235	148	383
TOTAL	2,586	1,627	4,213

35

TABLE IX

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GR

(Persons 16 years of age and over)
November 10-16 ,1968

AGE GROUP	TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED*	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK
16 through 24 years	1,154	705	48
25 through 34 years	1,093	871	1
35 through 44 years	1,088	891	13
45 through 54 years	1,171	888	17
55 through 64 years	1,013	694	51
65 years and over	805	112	2
TOTAL	6,324	4,161	132

*Includes (a) self-employed (b) unpaid family workers (c) commuters-out and (d) agr
and farm operators.

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LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS

(Persons 16 years of age and over)
November 10-16 ,1968

TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED*	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVAILABLE, NOT SEEKING	NOT AVAILABLE
1,154	705	48	2	399
1,093	871	1	12	209
1,088	891	13	5	179
1,171	888	17	7	259
1,013	694	51	16	252
805	112	2	7	684
6,324	4,161	132	49	1,982

employed (b) unpaid family workers (c) commuters-out and (d) agricultural workers
.

THE HUMAN RESOURCE OF CROOK COUNTY

In the search to determine the immediately available human resource of Crook County, the Smaller Communities Study attempted to analyze the capabilities of four basic groups: (a) those unemployed who were actively seeking work; (b) those who were employed, but commuting to work outside the county; (c) those who were available for work but not actively seeking work at the time of the study; and (d) those who could normally be expected to enter the labor force on a full-time basis during the next five years.

As in other counties, it was found that some of the Crook County residents now employed in wage and salary work within the county are definitely working below either present capability or their ultimate potential. This group was not considered to be an immediate resource since no information as to their probable course was available.

THE UNEMPLOYED

To take up the groups in the order listed, it is proper to first consider those who are presently unemployed and seeking work. This group contains 132 persons composed of 16 males and 116 females. Close to 30 percent of the unemployed females are experienced only in food processing (potatoes) and another 20 percent have little or no experience aside from lumber products machining or handling. Around 15 percent of the females had a miscellaneous variety of clerical experience and about the same percentage normally work in the Service occupations. The balance were fairly well scattered as to occupations. The 16 males were largely concentrated in the Structural and Miscellaneous occupations.

THE COMMUTERS-OUT

Of all the Crook County residents (3,1 some type of nonagricultural wage and the survey week, 100, or slightly more were commuting to work outside the cou the survey disclosed a total of nine s sons who commuted to work out of the c is presumed the self-employed would no work within the county. No actual dat with regard to the availability of the wage and salary workers for employment However, it must be assumed that the b muters out would be available for work occupations in an area closer to their

Over three-quarters (77) of those comm almost half of whom are in some form o 20 are found in the Professional-Techn major group, mostly in state and gover and about 12 are in Structural work. spread out among the other major group males who work outside the county, nin Professional-Technical-Managerial majo rest quite evenly dispersed among all except Bench Work and Farming, Fishery Taking all commuters-out together, we largest group (50) are commuting to De 24 to Jefferson; 11 to Wheeler; and fo and Harney Counties. Seven others ar ties farther away, with the record hel commutes to Portland. (See Table X on

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

Although not numerically large, there sons in the county who indicated to th ties Team that they were ready, willin cept employment, but were not at this seeking work. This group numbered 49 of three males and 46 females. All o tional groups except Bench Work are re the Service group holding approximate total.

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THE COMMUTERS-OUT

Of all the Crook County residents (3,188) who performed some type of nonagricultural wage and salary work during the survey week, 100, or slightly more than three percent, were commuting to work outside the county. In addition the survey disclosed a total of nine self-employed persons who commuted to work out of the county; however, it is presumed the self-employed would not be available for work within the county. No actual data were developed with regard to the availability of the 100 commuting wage and salary workers for employment within the county. However, it must be assumed that the bulk of all commuters out would be available for work in their normal occupations in an area closer to their residences.

Over three-quarters (77) of those commuting out are males, almost half of whom are in some form of logging. About 20 are found in the Professional-Technical and Management major group, mostly in state and government forestry work, and about 12 are in Structural work. The other 12 are spread out among the other major groups. Of the 23 females who work outside the county, nine are in the Professional-Technical-Managerial major group with the rest quite evenly dispersed among all the other groups except Bench Work and Farming, Fishery and Forestry. Taking all commuters-out together, we find that the largest group (50) are commuting to Deschutes County; 24 to Jefferson; 11 to Wheeler; and four each to Grant and Harney Counties. Seven others are commuting to counties farther away, with the record held by one woman who commutes to Portland. (See Table X on page 38)

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

Although not numerically large, there is a group of persons in the county who indicated to the Smaller Communities Team that they were ready, willing and able to accept employment, but were not at this time actively seeking work. This group numbered 49 and was composed of three males and 46 females. All of the major occupational groups except Bench Work are represented, with the Service group holding approximately one-third of the total.

TABLE X

COMMUTERS OUT

OCCUPATION	COMMUTING TO: DESCHUTES	JEFFERSON	WHEELER	GRANT	HARNEY
Professional, Technical & Managerial	11	9	1	1	2
Clerical	3	0	0	0	0
Sales	3	1	0	0	0
Service	2	0	0	0	0
Farm, Fishery, Forestry	3	0	0	0	0
Process Work	2	2	0	0	0
Machine Trades	4	2	0	0	0
Bench Work	2	0	0	0	0
Structural	9	2	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	11	8	10	3	2
TOTAL	50	24	11	4	4

COMMUTERS OUT

COMMUTING TO

DESCHUTES	JEFFERSON	WHEELER	GRANT	HARNEY	ALL OTHER COUNTIES	TOTAL
11	9	1	1	2	5	29
3	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	1	0	0	0	0	4
2	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	3
2	2	0	0	0	0	4
4	2	0	0	0	1	7
2	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	2	0	0	0	1	12
11	8	10	3	2	0	34
50	24	11	4	4	7	100

THE INTERCHANGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKE

	Prof., Tech. & Mgr.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm, Fish. & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Bench Work
Crook County Residents in Wage & Salary Work	532	329	188	359	41	108	763	40
Commuting to Work Outside County	-29	- 3	- 4	- 2	-3	- 4	- 7	-2
Working in Crook County	503	326	184	357	38	104	756	38
Crook County Jobs Filled by Commuters-in	+ 4	+ 5	+ 8	+ 5	0	+ 4	+23	0
Total Jobs in Crook County	507	331	192	362	38	108	779	38

TABLE XI

THE INTERCHANGE
GRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

ech.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm, Fish. & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Bench Work	Struct.	Misc.
	329	188	359	41	108	763	40	170	658
	- 3	- 4	- 2	-3	- 4	- 7	-2	-12	-34
	326	184	357	38	104	756	38	158	624
	+ 5	+ 8	+ 5	0	+ 4	+23	0	+ 3	+21
	331	192	362	38	108	779	38	161	645

LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

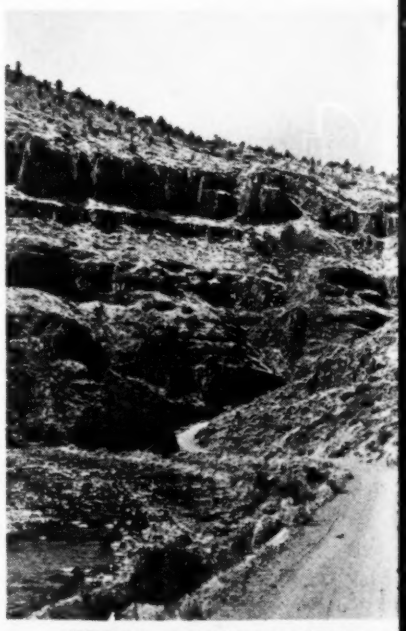
At the time of the Crook County study the total enrollment in school grades 9 through 12 was 788. On the basis of past experience, it can be expected that approximately 158 of these will become dropouts for various reasons. Of the 630 who can be expected to complete high school, approximately 54 percent will continue their education in various community colleges and universities. There are no reliable data as to the number of these who will eventually return to the county either as college dropouts or as Professional or Skilled workers. Lack of job opportunities for the professionally or vocationally trained will likely keep many from returning to the area. In any case, they are not taken into account as part of the potential labor supply.

Of the 290 high school graduates who will not continue their education, approximately 32 will enter the armed forces and about 44 females can be expected to marry and remain out of the labor force. The remaining 214 augmented by an estimated 104 of the 158 dropouts, would indicate a total of 318 labor force entrants during the next four years. Assuming that these are evenly spaced over the period, it is evid
labor force entrants will b
each year, and they will ne
if the county is to retain
ly valuable human resource

In an effort to assess the
214 students who will appar
labor force, the Mobile Tea
Of this group, 127 were giv
and 112 underwent aptitude

Classifications assigned to
occupational spectrum with
and Structural groups. The
tions fall into the Clerica
girls, and Farm, Fishing an
for the boys. Only a few h
other than family or summer
a manpower source which wil
be overlooked. Unless pres
expanded to include all tho
family owned ranches, many
lost to the area.

MOVING CATTLE TO SUMMER RANGE



UPPER CROOKED RIVER
COURTESY OREGON STAT

ENTRANTS

County study the total enroll-
through 12 was 788. On the basis
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4 of the 158 dropouts, would
labor force entrants during the
g that these are evenly spaced

E TO SUMMER RANGE

over the period, it is evident that a minimum of 80 new labor force entrants will be seeking work in the county each year, and they will need to be supplied with jobs if the county is to retain this young, vigorous and highly valuable human resource.

In an effort to assess the occupational potential of those 214 students who will apparently go directly into the labor force, the Mobile Team interviewed a total of 151. Of this group, 127 were given occupational counseling, and 112 underwent aptitude testing.

Classifications assigned to this group of 151 cover the occupational spectrum with the exception of Processing and Structural groups. The bulk of these classifications fall into the Clerical and Service groups for the girls, and Farm, Fishing and Forestry and Miscellaneous for the boys. Only a few have any actual job experience other than family or summer work, but they do constitute a manpower source which will be available and should not be overlooked. Unless presently planned employment is expanded to include all those not planning to work on family owned ranches, many of these young people will be lost to the area.

UPPER CROOKED RIVER GORGE SHOWING PALISADES.
COURTESY OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS
CROOK COUNTY
(Persons 16 years of age and over)
(November 10-16, 1968)

MALE		FEMALE
3,130	TOTAL Persons Considered	3,133
	TYPE OF TRAINING DESIRED	
21	Technical	9
1	Arts	7
21	Clerical	131
2	Sales	5
5	Service	43
5	Farm, Fishing, Forestry	0
1	Processing Work	1
64	Machine Trades	0
18	Bench Work	1
55	Structural Occupations	0
0	Miscellaneous Occupations	0
2	Interested, but not specific, pending counseling	0
195	TOTAL INTERESTED in vocational training	197
114	OF THOSE INTERESTED, Total now employed	28
	OF THOSE INTERESTED, the number who could:	
38	1. Finance own training if available within commuting distance	32
	2. Would need:	
52	(a) Cost of training advanced	7
34	(b) Free tuition, only	92
71	(c) Tuition, plus assistance	66
195	TOTAL INTERESTED	197

The Smaller Communities team did n
need for, or interest in, vocation
Crook County labor force that has
in other areas. There is a ready
Central Oregon Community College,
wide variety of vocational trainin
than an hour's drive from Prinevil
residents have already taken advan
ity offered by this excellent faci
of this situation is that most of
interest in further training were
need financial assistance of one k

Over one-half of the males who ind
presently employed, and seeking t
as were a small percentage of the
of those who were employed were wo
poorly paid jobs. In fact, less
ployed males were financially able
ing without some outside assistanc

More than two-thirds of the female
Clerical training of one kind or a
males who were employed, all stated
finance their own training, if it
commuting distance. Oddly enough,
females who were employed were int
training.

The training interests of the male
considerably broader spectrum, alt
pair and structural trades were in
one-half.

Table XII does not reflect those
obviously for hobby purposes. Onl
interested in vocational training
their availability to Crook County
very few stated they would accept
In this connection there were 17
training for a type of work which
county, so far as could be ascerta

ING INTERESTS
OUNTY
age and over)
16, 1968)

	FEMALE
dered	3,133
SIRED	
	9
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	5
	43
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vocational	197
D, Total now	28
D, the number	
aining if avail-	32
mmuting distance	
aining advanced	7
on, only	92
lus assistance	66
	197

TABLE XII

The Smaller Communities team did not find the degree of need for, or interest in, vocational training in the Crook County labor force that has usually been present in other areas. There is a ready explanation for this. Central Oregon Community College, which offers a fairly wide variety of vocational training, is situated less than an hour's drive from Prineville. Many Crook County residents have already taken advantage of the opportunity offered by this excellent facility. The net result of this situation is that most of those who indicated an interest in further training were in the group who will need financial assistance of one kind or another.

Over one-half of the males who indicated interest are presently employed, and seeking to upgrade their skills, as were a small percentage of the females. However, most of those who were employed were working in dead-end or poorly paid jobs. In fact, less than a third of the employed males were financially able to pursue their schooling without some outside assistance.

More than two-thirds of the females were interested in Clerical training of one kind or another. The few females who were employed, all stated they would be able to finance their own training, if it could be secured within commuting distance. Oddly enough, only four of the 28 females who were employed were interested in Clerical training.

The training interests of the male contingent offer a considerably broader spectrum, although the machine repair and structural trades were indicated by more than one-half.

Table XII does not reflect those interests which were obviously for hobby purposes. Only 23 of the total 392 interested in vocational training limited the area of their availability to Crook County, although all but a very few stated they would accept work in the county. In this connection there were 17 persons interested in training for a type of work which does not exist in the county, so far as could be ascertained.

TABLE XIII

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF ALL PERSONS
(whether in the Labor Force or no

MALE	YEARS OF TRAINING	FEMALE
1,758	None	1,123
553	One year	808
399	Two years	461
234	Three years	189
186	Four years or more	52
3,130	TOTAL considered	3,133

MALE	TYPES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	FEMALE
1,032	High School	1,373
270	Military	6
268	Apprenticeship	55
218	Trade or Business School	335
1,372	TOTAL considered	1,510

Of the 1,372 males who
al training, 329 had m
Most of these combined
of training, but 37 co
and apprenticeship. A
with trade school and
instances where all fo
Only a few of those pa
vocational training wh

Approximately two-thir
tional training are st
worth noting that all
only an approximate 60
tional training in the
centage have found the
a job.

42

NAL TRAINING OF ALL PERSONS 16 AND OVER
(whether in the Labor Force or not.)

NG	FEMALE
	1,623
	808
	461
	189
ore	52
d	3,133

ONAL TRAINING	FEMALE
	1,373
	6
	55
ss School	335
d	1,510

Of the 1,372 males who had at least one year of vocational training, 329 had more than one type of training. Most of these combined high school with some other type of training, but 37 combined high school with military and apprenticeship. Another 47 combined high school with trade school and apprenticeship and there were three instances where all four types of training were used. Only a few of those past the age of 44 had any type of vocational training whatsoever.

Approximately two-thirds of the nearly 2,900 with vocational training are still in the labor force and it is worth noting that all of these are employed. However, only an approximate 60 percent have ever used the vocational training in their work and an even smaller percentage have found the training of assistance in getting a job.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations and administrative, managerial and technical work.

Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation (usually at the university, junior college, or technical institute level).

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records, collecting accounts and distributing information.

SALES OCCUPATIONS

Includes all occupations primarily concerned with assisting or influencing customer choice of products, commodities or services. It also includes some occupations in customer service closely identified with sales transactions but where there is no actual participation in the sales process (eg: carpet layers, drapery hangers, delivery boys, etc.).

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Includes those occupations concerned with the performance of services for persons, which require either contact or close association with the individual for whom the service is performed; occupations concerned with protection of public or private property; occupations related to the servicing of buildings; occupations in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; and attendants in amusement and recreation facilities.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATE

This category includes occupations co
ing, harvesting, catching and gatheri
plant and animal life and the product
pations concerned with providing servi
these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with r
compounding, heat or chemical treatin
ing materials or products. Knowledge
adherence to formulas or other specif
ed in some degree. Operation of equi
is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations co
ing, tending, operating, controlling,
machines to work such materials as me
and stone. The relationship of the w
is of prime importance in establishin
plexity at which the work is performe
levels, understanding of machine func
combined with the exercise of worker
knowledge of related subjects such a
print reading, etc. At the lower lev
coordination of the eyes and hands i
cant factor. This category also incl
repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations wh
hand or bench machine tools or a comb
used to fit, grind, carve, mold, pair
inspect, repair or similarly work a

CCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

AGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

ons concerned with the
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nd administrative, manage-

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versity, junior college,

ons concerned with pre-
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erned with the performance
require either contact or
vidual for whom the serv-
oncerned with protection
occupations related to
upations in cleaning,
dants in amusement and

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with growing, harvesting, catching and gathering land and aquatic plant and animal life and the products thereof, and occupations concerned with providing services in support of these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, heat or chemical treating or similarly working materials or products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required in some degree. Operation of equipment or machinery is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to work such materials as metal, paper, wood, and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the level of complexity at which the work is performed. At the higher levels, understanding of machine functions is frequently combined with the exercise of worker judgment based on knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, blueprint reading, etc. At the lower levels of complexity, coordination of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor. This category also includes mechanics and repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations where body members, hand or bench machine tools or a combination thereof are used to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble inspect, repair or similarly work a variety of objects.

The work is usually performed in a set position in a mill, shop, or plant, at a bench, work table or conveyor. The more complex of these occupations requires the use of worker judgment; in the less complex, the worker follows a standardized procedure.

STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing or performing similar work on structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, girders, plates, and frames. It also includes occupations in the assembly of transportation equipment. They involve the use of hand or portable power tools in working such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass and clay. Except for factory line production, the work is usually performed outside a factory or shop environment.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts, and activities not elsewhere classified.

SEVERAL MILLS IN THE PRINEVILLE INDUSTRIAL AREA

INDUST

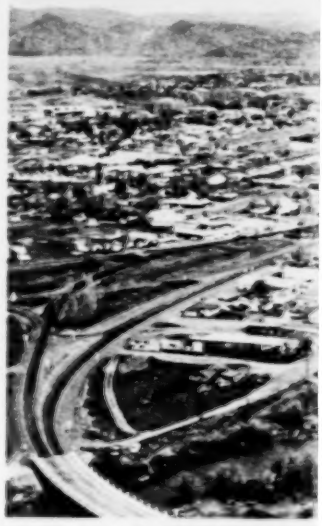
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes al
struction by contract,
pipe lines, excavating
includes specialty cont
conditioning, roofing,
plastering. Constructi
tional alteration or de
materials or equipment
division. However, whe
vendor or manufacturer
is not considered as co

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions her
cludes all establishmen
combining or adding to
purpose of enhancing th

Not included in manufac
processing of raw mater



CITY OF PRINEVILLE A

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arehousing; utilities; amusement,
n picture services; mining and log-
nd activities not elsewhere classi-

THE PRINEVILLE INDUSTRIAL

INDUSTRIES DEFINED

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, highways, pipe lines, excavating or general construction. It also includes specialty contractors, such as painting, air conditioning, roofing, flooring, electrical plumbing, or plastering. Construction is construed to mean new, additional alteration or demolition. Installation of pre-fab materials or equipment by a contractor comes within this division. However, when such installation is made by the vendor or manufacturer of the materials or equipment, it is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in altering, combining or adding to materials or substances for the purpose of enhancing the value or usability.

Not included in manufacturing are such activities as processing of raw materials on a farm, fabrication at a

CITY OF PRINEVILLE AND THE CROOKED RIVER

MANUFACTURING (Cont.)

construction site by a contractor, or processing for retail sale on the premises of firms ordinarily engaged in retail trade.

Treated in this study as separate divisions of manufacturing are:

1. Lumber and wood products, which includes logging and other operations in connection with commercial tree farms; primary processing of lumber and veneer, prefabrication of wooden buildings or structural members thereof, and manufacture of shaped wooden products.

2. All other manufacturing, which includes all manufacturing operations not specifically covered in group one, above.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads, motor carriers, warehousing, water transportation; airlines, freight forwarding, pipe lines, and local and suburban transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and telegraph; radio and television broadcasting, and commercial shortwave systems.

UTILITIES

Light, heat and power, whether electric or gas; water supply, and sanitary services.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or other industrial, commercial, or professional users without regard to the type of merchandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily
merchandise for personal, household o
and in rendering service incidental t

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Finance includes banks and trust comp
cies, holding companies, investment c
and dealers in securities and commodi
security and commodity exchanges. In
types of insurance, including agents
Real Estate are owners, lessors, less
agents and developers.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under Service, this group includes ho
ing places; trailer parks; personal,
and amusement services; medical, lega
other professional services; educatio
(other than government operated); non
organizations and other services such
animal husbandry, and horticultural s
formed on a fee or contract basis.

Under Miscellaneous is included such
ing, forestry (non-government) and mi
vidual activity encompasses more than
total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all fe
and international activities such as
cial and administrative functions as
owned and operated business enterpri
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Treated separately are all governmen
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RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption and in rendering service incidental to the sale of goods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Finance includes banks and trust companies, credit agencies, holding companies, investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodity contracts, and security and commodity exchanges. Insurance covers all types of insurance, including agents and brokers. Under Real Estate are owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents and developers.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under Service, this group includes hotels and other lodging places; trailer parks; personal, business, repair, and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions (other than government operated); non-profit membership organizations and other services such as agricultural, animal husbandry, and horticultural services when performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under Miscellaneous is included such activities as fishing, forestry (non-government) and mining, where no individual activity encompasses more than one percent of the total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all federal, state, local and international activities such as legislative, judicial and administrative functions as well as government owned and operated business enterprises, such as utilities, hospitals, and other such services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the educational field.

METHODOLOGY

In order to determine current manpower use and secure a projection of future manpower need in Crook County, all employers of five or more workers were personally interviewed and all employers having one, but less than five workers on their payroll were contacted by telephone. All employers were asked to detail their current employment by occupation and sex; whether or not there were any current vacancies in the occupations; their estimates of employment in each occupation for November of 1970 and November 1973; and the starting and maximum pay scales in each occupation.

Employers of five or more persons were asked to state their minimum hiring requirements, in terms of training and/or experience in hiring for individual occupations, and whether or not in-plant training was provided.

Concurrently with the gathering of data in respect to current manpower use and future manpower need, procedure was set in motion to gather data with respect to the skills and educational profile of all county residents above the age of 16, whether in the labor force or not. This procedure consisted of a Household Study, encompassing every household that could be located in the county. Actual work of gathering data for this study was done by local residents, hired in four different areas (map inside back cover) throughout the county expressly for this purpose. Thorough training was afforded to those hired prior to the start of the study. Since each study worker was thoroughly familiar with the area to which they were assigned, there is no reason to believe that any household in the county escaped attention.

A total of 2,988 households were found in the county by the survey workers. Personal contact was made to 2,515

of these households,
remaining 473 to com
sonally contacted, 1
would give only part
left for completion
complete, and anothe
of completion.

In addition to the 2
returns were secured
plete data with rega
sex. From the total
population, sex, and
persons per househol
then applied to the
assumed that the cha
four percent were no
did respond. All da
larly expanded.

Schedules used by th
signed to cover the
tion:

1. Length of tim
ty and type of prese
rural farm, rural no

2. Total number
broken into three gr
those 10 to 15 years
and over.

3. Age, sex, mar
household and physic
household over the a

4. Attachment to
the household over t

5. Attachment to
member over the age
the survey week.

OOLOGY

manpower use and secure a need in Crook County, all kers were personally inter- ng one, but less than five contacted by telephone. detail their current employ- whether or not there were occupations; their estimates tion for November of 1970 and ng and maximum pay scales in

rsons were asked to state ments, in terms of training for individual occupations, training was provided.

ing of data in respect to ure manpower need, procedure data with respect to the ile of all county residents in the labor force or not. a Household Study, encom- could be located in the ering data for this study hired in four different) throughout the county ex- horough training was afforded start of the study. Since ghly familiar with the area there is no reason to be- the county escaped attention.

were found in the county by l contact was made to 2,515

of these households, and mail-in forms were left for the remaining 473 to complete. Of the 2,515 households personally contacted, 17 either refused any information, or would give only partial information. Of the 473 forms left for completion by the householder, 394 were returned complete, and another 15 were returned in various stages of completion.

In addition to the 2,498 households from which complete returns were secured, another 380 furnished at least complete data with regard to household population, age and sex. From the total 2,878 households reporting complete population, sex, and age group data, an average of 3.19 persons per household was obtained. This average was then applied to the total 2,988 households, since it was assumed that the characteristics of the non-respondent four percent were not materially different from those who did respond. All data, other than population, were similarly expanded.

Schedules used by the Household Study workers were designed to cover the following 15 items of basic information:

1. Length of time the household had been in the county and type of present residence location; whether urban, rural farm, rural nonfarm or in an incorporated area.

2. Total number in household, regardless of ages, broken into three groups: those under 10 years of age, those 10 to 15 years of age, and those 16 years of age and over.

3. Age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household and physical condition of each member of the household over the age of 16.

4. Attachment to the labor force of each member of the household over the age of 16 during the survey week.

5. Attachment to the labor force of each household member over the age of 16 for the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

6. Occupation(s) in which each household member over the age of 16 reported having worked, either during the survey week, or the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

7. For each household member who reported having sought work during the 52 weeks ending with the survey week, the principal work performed during the preceding five years, if any, and the type of work sought.

8. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to move elsewhere for permanent work, with the type of work desired and the minimum wage acceptable.

9. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to leave home for temporary work, with the type of work desired and minimum wage acceptable.

10. Which members of the household, if any, were available for seasonal agricultural work, including the crops interested in and the minimum wage desired.

11. For those household members who were operating a farm, whether or not they were available for full-time nonfarm work, with the type of work, wages desired, maximum commuting distance willing to travel and whether or not taking such a job would reduce the size of the farm operation.

12. Which household members, if any, were commuting to work outside the county, with the type of work involved and the location.

13. The number of years of completed schooling for each member of the household over the age of 16, the number of years and type of vocational training, if any, and whether or not this vocational training had ever been used in his work, or of help in obtaining work.

14. Which members of the household, if any, were now interested in vocational training, and the type of training, if interested.

15. For those members of the household who were interested in vocational training, the extent to which they would be able to finance their own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the
ules were also designed to show whet
ule respondent was self-employed, ei
a wage worker, either farm or nonfar
unpaid family work. Also, if the re
less than thirty hours during the su
they were in addition either seeking
but not looking, engaged in domestic
school, retired, or unable to work.
tion was also developed for the 51 w
Household Study, including the numbe
each category.

All respondents who reported seeking
complete registrations for work with
scheduled points throughout the coun
who reported being ready to work but
ing work.

Those respondents who reported an in
training were furnished preliminary
and given appointments at specific t
throughout the area for return of th

In addition to the data developed wi
man resource of the area, data were
ing the natural resources, business
problems of the area. Most of this
through research into reports of stu
agencies, (see Bibliography on page
necessarily compiled through actual
ting industries, government official
workers, both within and outside the

) in which each household member over
rted having worked, either during the
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temporary work, with the type of work
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the minimum wage desired.

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ot they were available for full-time
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ance willing to travel and whether or
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onal training had ever been used in his
n obtaining work.

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tional training, and the type of train-
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mbers of the household who were inter-
l training, the extent to which they
inance their own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the basic data, the schedules were also designed to show whether or not the schedule respondent was self-employed, either farm or nonfarm, a wage worker, either farm or nonfarm, or was engaged in unpaid family work. Also, if the respondent was employed less than thirty hours during the survey week, whether they were in addition either seeking work, ready for work but not looking, engaged in domestic duties, attending school, retired, or unable to work. This same information was also developed for the 51 weeks preceding the Household Study, including the number of weeks spent in each category.

All respondents who reported seeking work were asked to complete registrations for work with the Mobile Team at scheduled points throughout the county, as were those who reported being ready to work but not actually seeking work.

Those respondents who reported an interest in vocational training were furnished preliminary registration forms, and given appointments at specific times and places throughout the area for return of these forms.

In addition to the data developed with regard to the human resource of the area, data were also developed covering the natural resources, business trends, and economic problems of the area. Most of this was accomplished through research into reports of studies made by various agencies, (see Bibliography on page 48) but some was necessarily compiled through actual contacts with operating industries, government officials and professional workers, both within and outside the county.

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